Selections from the Records of the Madras Government.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL MEMOIR

OF THE SURVEY OF THE

TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN STATES,

EXECUTED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF

LIEUTENANTS WARD AND CONNER,

FROM JULY 1810 TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1821.

VOL. IV.

COMPILED FROM THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS OF THE SURVEY, FORWARDED TO THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, 25TH AUGUST 1825.

D. MONTGOMERY, *Deputy Surveyor-General.*

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MEMOIR OF THE KUNNEEANÚR DISTRICT OF COCHIN.

Its Situation, Extent and Boundaries.—Kunneeanúr is the most South Eastern District of Cochin, the extreme irregularity of its Triangular figure will be inferred from the great length of its Perimeter and comparative minuteness of its contents, a circumference of 55 Miles comprehending a superfices of only 63¾ Square Miles; but to this extent must be added that of the detached portions of the District which will augment its area to 80¾ Square Miles: the District of Cochin bounds it on the West for 12 Miles, Peerawum, Perrumbaulur and Yeddapully pass for 22 Miles, (the latter 13 Miles of this distance) along its Eastern confines, Vyekkum for 19 and Sharetulla for two Miles define its limits on the South. The aspect of this District is of a varied character, the subdivision of Kunneeanúr presents a continued succession of minute chains of steep slopes overgrown for a great part with a low but thick and often Prickly Jungle, the intermediate Valleys being every where occupied by Cultivation. The surface of the other Proverties is flat, and (where not taken up with rice lands) occupied by Plantations of the Cocoanut (covering nearly one-third of the whole superfices) in which they are enchased, something more than one-third of the District is devoted to the production of Rice, and the uplands may be calculated at a similiar proportion; much of those are under culture and a still larger share susceptible of it; from whence it will be concluded, the capacity of Kunneeanúr is very great in proportion to its extent.

Divisions and their Boundaries.—This District contains five subdivisions including its detached one, Kunneeanúr, Neendacurray, Nettur, Yernacoullum, Vullarapully. Their various extent gives an average area of 16 Square Miles—and the number of Villages into which they are divided amounts to 99, each of those Proverties has a superficies of about 512 Acres, 188 Acres of which are under rice cultivation, the gross number of productive trees would allow a mean of 3,708 to each (the proportion will be much larger in the Northern subdivisions) and the number of Inhabitants about 354 to every Village.

Cusbahs, Droogs, Forts, Market-places and other considerable Places.—Teereepuneythoray tho' not the Principal place in the District may deserve precedence as being the residence of the Rajah, indeed its almost only distinguishing characteristic is the Fort and Palace and Buildings within it, but neither are very remarkable for strength or elegance; the construction or materials of the Fortification are not such as are calculated to offer much resistance, indeed it may be considered as enclosing rather than defending the Edifices within it, of those a very minute description were as tedious as unnecessary. In speaking of Palaces the ideas of them must not be drawn from European Models; that here is of a more rustic order but it is an extensive building and of better Architecture and more comfortable than the generality of Native Structures and has probably been raised under the direction of some European, spacious apartments, Glass Windows, large Doors, are innovations a Nair would never contemplate; some parts of this edifice are more congenial to Native taste and habits. In its immediate vicinity within the Fort is a Pagoda, a small Bazar, inhabited by Bramins, Nairs, and Konkanies, and a large Ootperra and Tank; the folly or superstition of the Rajah entertaining or pampering as many of the former class as either business or convenience may bring here, and the Numbers such indulgence attracts would appear considerable, as close to the Fort is seen another such Building for their reception. The Bazar or Petta of this Place is small and as usual inhabited by Christians, who have a Church but on a minute scale tho' belonging to both Sects. Teereepuneythoray is in the Neendacurra Subdivision, which with the exception of a small Bungalow on the road near Yourraur and Perrinthora Coil on the Southern Boundary, has no other place deserving notice.

Kunneeanúr is the largest subdivision, the place from whence it derives its name is like Shotahneecurree only remarkable for a small Palace and Pagoda. A number of Angaddies or Bazars all of minor use are scattered over the Northern parts of the subdivision, that of Mulienthuruttu is amongst the most conspicuous but chiefly worthy of notice for its large Syrian Church similar to that at Curringa-chayrie belonging to the same Sect, as does that of Velteekaat which less in size is of equal dimensions with the Romo-Syrian Church of Keereecaad, occupying the top of a low hill. There are no other places in the Proverty which it is at all necessary to describe, the various Villages appertaining to it being of the ordinary character, and the same observation is in a great measure applicable to those composing;

Nettúr, this subdivision lies along the borders of the Lake is rich in cultivation, Gardens, and Population, but contains few or no places of note except perhaps Puneythoray of ancient celebrity, of which however the remembrance is all that now attaches to it, an old Kotarum being the only remnant of its former preeminence, Nettúr from which the Proverty takes its name deserves no mention, Vyeethalla has a rather conspicuous Pagoda a distinction belonging to no other although all have small Temples.

Yernacoullum, the chief place of the subdivision of this name, may in some measure be considered the seat of Government, the Dewan and other Members of it residing here, but the distinction is not very perceptible in its exterior appearance, for with the exception of a Kottarum after the usual size and fashion, the Cutcherry, several Offices of the Public Servants, and a large straggling Village occupied by this various retinue, it possesses little by which to discriminate it. In its vicinity are two Churches one at Korruthullay and the other at Unjykymul, an appellation derived from the recollection of the Five Petty chiefs that at a more distant period shared amongst them the adjacent Country; this designation is more particularly applied to the comparatively large and regular Town or Bazar at this place; it is most agreeably and conveniently situated on the edge of the Estuary and bears the appearance of possessing some share of Trade which would seem to be chiefly in the hands of the Jews and Konkanies, who constitute a considerable portion of its wealthier Inhabitants, there are no peculiarities belonging to any of the other places in this Proverty that deserve to be enumerated.

Vullarapully highly cultivated and populous, is a beautiful little territory lying along the Northern bank of the Pereear and nearly encompassed by that River, and one of its streams. This tract is in some measure a private Estate belonging to the Rajah or rather the eldest Lady of his Family who as a Palace here, it is within the limits of the Aullungaad District, wrested at no very remote period from the Cochin Prince, and to the circumstance just mentioned owes probably its escape from a similar fate; delicacy (where the sacrifice was cheap) may have respected what injustice would not have spared. The Kotarrum here (surrounded by a high strong wall nearly half a mile in circumference) is constructed after the usual Native style, but built with some regularity, and kept in neat order. Kaunyier has a comparatively large Petta inhabited solely by Christians, in it is a spacious Church of the ordinary Architecture similar in every way to that of Shewurrah, which however crowning the top of a low slope that overlooks the River, is much more conspicuous, in its vicinity is an Ungady or small street of Christians, the usual, indeed invariable accompaniment of such Edifices. Beyond, at a very short distance, is a Palace of the Rajah pleasantly situated on the borders of this stream, It is of European Architecture but possesses no particular merit and is now falling fast to decay; a large neat Pagoda in its neighbourhood is preserved with greater care; there is another Temple of some note close to the Kolaghum or Palace, and various others are scattered over the whole tract, but their enumeration is unnecessary nor are there any other places within its limits deserving remark.

Maleatúr a confined insulated spot still higher up the River appertains to the Cochin State and is dependant upon the foregoing Subdivision. A considerable portion of this space is very wild, its Population not extending beyond the bank of the River, on the edge of which is a straggling Petta and a large Church dedicated to the Romo-Syrian worship; but the celebrity of this place is derived from a small

Chapel that crowns a neighbouring hill known as Crucemala or Cross hill, that sacred emblem being fabled to have sprung from the rock on the summit, out of which it is now seen to issue; its miraculous origin has acquired it a great and distant fame, and its festival (held at Whitsuntide) attracts immense numbers from the most remote parts, who crowd here to present their vows and offerings; pilgrimages to this shrine are frequent, and are supposed to be most efficacious. The Wild sheep of the neighbouring Forests love to frequent the rocky summit on which the Chapel lies, and fed by all its visitors, have become comparatively tame, a circumstance conceived to add to the wonders of the place.

Rivers and Annicuts on them and Canals.—None of the larger Rivers pursue their course through the tract now under review, the Northern part of it however is intersected by a number of Channels that in their devious windings separate it into a variety of Islands but none of those streams are remarkable for breadth or depth, those south-east of Tirepooneythoray uniting with a small inlet of the Lake are the largest and continue always navigable; the shallow current of the two most Eastern branches admit boats only a short distance beyond the above place. All those channels have low banks and slimy beds, are influenced by the tides indeed on a level for the greater part with the lake, whose waters they receive except when they are excluded by embankments, a precaution necessary even with all the smaller nullahs in this place.

Lakes, Tanks and Reservoirs.—The Estuary forms the boundary between Sharetulla Vyekkum and Kunneeanúr, it will be found generally described in another place, it is therefore here only necessary to say that its waters are always salt, its depth considerable, and its low shores bordered to the edge with a rich vegetation, there are no artificial works for irrigation, water for domestic purposes is everywhere procured. Nearly seventeen hundred small Reservoirs (independant of innumerable pools) most of them stone tanks and Wells are enumerated as furnishing this element.

Mountains, Hills, &c.; Woods, Forests, &c.—There are in this district neither hills nor Forests, the higher grounds have already been described as composed of low slopes occasionally steep, the wood that partly overruns them a stunted dense and often thorny jungle.

Roads, Passes and Defiles.—Several Roads intersect this District, the largest communication is that leading from the Southward over Tiripooneythoray and which for the distance it here runs (seven Miles) is good, passing for the whole of the way over a flat surface, those roads proceeding from the last place to Yernacoullum and Verrapully are quite of a similar character, meeting no impediment whatever; the sandy soil along which they go renders their traverse tedious, many of the streams intersecting the course of those communications are passed by Wooden Bridges, a great convenience and one that could be more generally desired, the more North Western parts of the District enjoy the benefit of water communications not experienced in the more Southern parts, which tho' crossed by numerous roads is of comparatively difficult traverse, the ground being uneven and almost all the communications small, that passing South from Kureecaad over Mulenthurutta presents the least difficulty.

Agrarams of Bramins, Polliams, Jaghiers.—The Ootperra Establishments that have been seen so general in Travancore are also common in Cochin, where the Charity they dispense is likewise confined to Bramins, who however have not here any Agrarams, there are no Jaghiers or lands held by such a tenure, the various Cheltry, Maudumbeemars (amounting to three hundred and eighteen) and those holding Virtee lands, retaining their possessions merely as ordinary Ryots. The larger portion of the Bramin population consists of Numburies who still hold considerable property, those of this class from Canara (Tooloonaad) are here known by the designation of Ikeryatkery dasam. The Sects into which the whole of this order are separated compose only one-fortieth, or added to those connected with religious establishments, one-thirtieth of the population.

Remarkable Buildings.—They have already been casually mentioned, nor is a more detailed account of them necessary, as they present nothing materially differing from those that have so frequently been the subject of observation, they as

usual consist entirely of edifices dedicated to purposes of worship, they compensate in number what they want in elegance or magnitude. Of the ample and affluent list of religious buildings and places (and it comprises upwards of four thousand and five hundred) a considerable share are Pagodas, but of the ordinary kind, the value of offerings annually made to those temples (amounting to little more than a hundred Rupees) would not bespeak a zeal proportionate to their numbers. There are twelve Churches (three of them belonging to the Syrians) but having a considerable variety in their dimensions and number of Parishioners, on the average each will have a congregation of seven hundred and forty-six Souls.

Mines, Minerals and Manufactures.—There are not any Mines or Minerals in this District, at least none has been found, the Manufactures are of the ordinary kind so frequently enumerated, chiefly those connected with the Cocoanut plantations, expressing the Oil, extracting the Spirit, &c. &c., to those may be added the manufacture of Comanums and the very coarsest kind of Cloth worn by the lower classes. Salt is made along the borders of the Lake but in no very large quantities. Those connected with the ordinary domestic trades and professions compose about one-eighteenth of the Inhabitants, yet their subsistence, though belonging to this class, is rather derived from agriculture than the practice of any other avocation, the gains arising from which being viewed in most cases as only a subsidiary source.

Cattle, Animals, &c.—The Cattle immediately here differ not it will be concluded materially from those of the neighbouring Districts of Travancore, it is only in the Southern parts of this District that tolerable pasturage is to be found, at least to any extent, the more Northern share occupied by Topes or Rice lands possess but little space adapted to it, yet the number of Cattle at least relatively to the superficies, cannot be considered as scanty, allowing a hundred and thirty-eight to the Square Mile, although it may be esteemed small in proportion to the number of Inhabitants, admitting only of one-third of a beast to each person. Cows and Oxen furnish three, Buffaloes one-fourth of the whole Stock, no other domestic Animals with the exception of a few Goats being reared.

Soil, Productions and Mode of Husbandry.—The Soil of the Vallies and Uplands of the Southern parts is not generally to be distinguished from that found in the adjoining Districts, that of the Rice lands in the Northern portion is a tough clay, being on the banks of the several streams that intersect them of a dark colour, often a deep mud having a considerable mixture of sand, an ingredient entering very largely into the soil of the higher grounds immediately here, forming indeed the principal part of it, intermingled however with a sufficiency of earthy particles to produce in abundance all the ordinary Vegetables; the Jack and Mangoe thrive well on the Perrumboo lands, but it is the Cocoanut that the soil is more peculiarly adapted to, it has already been seen that a very large share of the District is occupied by plantations, about twenty-one thousand three hundred and fourteen Rupees of Revenue (very nearly two Rupees per Garden) is annually derived from this source; but rice is the chief production, about nineteen thousand five hundred and twenty Acres (allowing only about half an Acre to each individual) are devoted to its culture, which could not be greatly augmented, the Revenue drawn from those lands amounts to twenty-six thousand two hundred and ninety Rupees, or something more than three shillings an Acre, and the land Revenue of the whole District, including some few trifling contingencies, may be estimated at forty-seven thousand seven hundred and ninety-two Rupees, which would give five hundred and ninety seven Rupees per the Square Mile, or upwards of seven-eighths of a Rupee per Acre, on the whole area, a Revenue almost if not quite equal to some of the richest Districts in Travancore.

Population, &c.—Kunneeanúr has a highly dense Population, the District having on the average four hundred and fifty-one Souls to the Square Mile, an intensity that does not admit of being much increased, all the cultivated lands and it may almost be said all the Cultivable space, being occupied, it is strewn over the whole extent but infinitely thicker in the more Northern parts which resemble a continued suburb, the number of houses gives on the average one to every five persons; some disparity is observable here as in other Districts in the number of the Sexes, there being an excess in that of the Females of about one twenty-fourth.

The population is divided into sixty-four Castes or orders. Christians constitute the most numerous one, composing a fourth of the whole; of the three Sects into which they are split the Syrians make up but one-fifth, the other two are pretty equally distributed; the Nairs amount to one-fifth of the inhabitants, Elavers are nearly a similar proportion though somewhat smaller, as the Christians, Konkanies constitute three and Mahomedans two-fortieths of the whole. In the distribution of the population the various classes are indiscriminately intermingled, the Nairs however rather predominate in the Kunneeanúr subdivision, while the Christians are most numerous in the Yernacoullum one, where also the few Jews in the District are to be found. The extent of cultivated lands and Plantations would allow to each Family of five persons only fifty-nine productive trees of various kinds and three Acres of rice grounds, a portion of which may yield a second crop, and to their produce may be added that drawn from the Perrumboo Cultivation, those lands being subject to the culture of dry grains, but still however the property of each family would seem exceedingly small, perhaps it would be larger by abstracting from the amount of Population the temporary part of it residing at Yernacoullum who are included in its sum total though having their possessions in other parts. The quantity of Agricultural stock is comparatively scanty, not allowing quite two head of black Cattle or Buffaloes to each family, a still less number of implements of husbandry, and not quite one slave, indeed it may be remarked that here this Class are not numerous constituting only one-eighth of the Inhabitants. The Rice lands are held by three thousand and four Khodians or Ryots, a number that would allow about six and half acres as the possession of each person, those holding Porrayeddums amount to a larger number, being enumerated at six thousand five hundred and seventy-six, amongst whom are divided ten thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven gardens, the Cocoanut tree, Areka, Jack, and several species of the Palm (chiefly the Corypha) compose those plantations, Pepper (there are here four thousand eight hundred and forty-seven Vines) is almost amongst their most valuable productions, but the Revenue derived from it is not included in that stated as drawn from Porrayeddums.

(Signed) P. E. CONNER, Lieut.,
Assistant Surveyor-General's Department.

Dazajadda Table of the Kunneeanúr District.

Kunneeanúr District.	Villages.	Area of Proverties.	Estimated Extent under Paddy Cultivation.	Population to the Square Mile.	Number of Houses.	Estimated Number of Paddy Fields comprizing the Verupu, Moondagun, Poonja, &c. &c.	Number of Poray Cundum or Number of Porays of seed sown in them.	Number of Husbandmen.	Number of Porayeddums or Gardens.	Cocoanut, Areka and Jack trees.	Number of Garden holders.	Arrack and Toddy Shops.	Ploughs and Spades.	Bullocks, Cows and Buffaloes.	Reservoirs and Wells.	Religious Building and places of all description.	Public Buildings, and Vyumbalum, Ootupurrahs, Chowkies, &c. &c.
Kunneeanúr Proverty	48	33¾	11¼	249	1,386	...	59,493, 7	656	1,847	19,849	1,757	23	1,812	4,978	553	571	8
Neendacurray	4	7¼	3	791	1,249	...	10,094, 8½	429	1,771	44,339	914	54	493	1,349	497	1,010	24
Nettur	19	12¾	5¾	648	2,313	...	21,978, 2¼	855	3,017	121,168	1,532	80	396	1,717	267	2,086	16
Yernacoullum	19	10	4¼	1,030	1,462	...	26,203, 9⅓	412	2,361	147,462	1,213	19	830	1,107	109	642	32
Vullarapulley	9	17	5¾	249	929	...	19,890, 4⅓	652	1,801	45,449	1,160	17	697	1,910	272	262	16
Total ...	99	80¾	13½	2,967	7,339	...	137,661, 0¾	3,004	10,797	378,267	6,576	193	4,228	11,061	1,698	4,571	96

Chanashoomaree Table of the Kunneeanúr District.

Kunneeanúr District.	Bramins of various Castes.	Umblawassy, or different Castes of Vuriar, Maroyen Poosharodee, &c., connected with the Religious Establishments.	Nairs including all denomination.	Different Classes of Weavers, Washerman, Barbers, &c. &c.	Various Castes of Tamuls from the Eastern Coast.	Konkanies, Puppadachettys and Koodoomeecarras.	Various Castes of Artificers, Smiths, Carpenters, &c. &c.	Mussulmen and Jonah Mopula	Jews.	Christians of every description.	Eleevers, or as they are indifferently known Shovars, Teans and which class is comprised the whole of the lower order.	Pooleans, Parriars or the different classes of Pradial Slaves.	Total Number of Castes.	Total of Males.	Total of Females.	Total Population.
Kunneeanúr Proverty	208	185	2,224	147	62	171	327	111	...	1,875	1,203	1,735	53	4,095	4,153	8,248
Neendacurray	256	71	1,192	153	157	781	329	91	...	687	1,543	279	54	2,678	2,861	5,539
Nettur	61	10	1,666	260	183	654	197	883	...	667	2,168	1,026	57	3,900	3,875	7,775
Yernacoullum	83	98	1,136	39	129	934	274	231	220	4,240	2,020	901	68	4,973	5,332	10,305
Vullarapulley	119	87	1,030	45	52	...	211	256	...	1,469	910	69	36	2,041	2,207	4,248
Total ...	727	451	7,248	644	583	2,540	1,338	1,572	220	8,938	7,844	4,010	101	17,687	18,428	36,115

(Signed) P. E. CONNER, Lieut.,
Assistant Surveyor-General's Department.

Memoir of the Kunneeanúr District of Cochin.

Divisions.	Proverties or Subdivisions.	Moories or Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Stations of Reference. ⊙ Cherreenirruppu Station.			⊙ Teevravaunconllum Station.	Remarks.
1			KUNNEEANÚR DISTRICT.					
	1		*Kunneeanúr Proverty.*					
		1	Vellianaad	S. 20 E. 3, 0½;	and from Peerawum Church	N. 85 W. 2, 2	......	Pagoda.
		2	Nudduvyel	S. 10 E. 3, 1¾	Ditto	S. 88 W. 2, 6¼	......	Center of Village.
		3	Uraghum	S. 28 E. 3, 6½	Ditto	S. 77½ W. 1, 4½	......	Ditto.
		4	Yeddacaadvyel	S. 9 E. 3, 5, 0	Ditto	S. 79 W. 2, 7	......	Principal part of Village.
		5	Kaunaieecode	S. 11 E. 4, 1¾	Ditto	S. 66 W. 2, 6	......	Center of Village.
		6	Maungaddapilley	S. 25 E. 4, 5½	Ditto	S. 48 W. 1, 6½	......	Ditto.
		7	Teerumurrayur	S. 28½ E. 4, 6½	Ditto	S. 49 W. 2, 3	......	Ditto.
		8	Kyeputtur	S. 8 E. 5, 0½	Ditto	S. 52½ W. 3, 2½	......	Pagoda.
		9	Thotthur	S. 10½ E. 5, 3¼	Ditto	S. 46 W. 3, 2½	......	Center of Village.
		10	Kurrumaulapeutty	S. E. 5, 6¼	Ditto	S. 50 W. 4, 3	......	Pagoda.
		11	Muduacode	S. 12 W. 1, 6½	Ditto	N. 71 W. 3, 7	......	Center of Village.
		12	Pyungarapilley	S. 32½ W. 2, 7, 0		......	S. 36½ E. 4, 7 ...	Ditto.
		13	Ulahcode	S. 13½ W. 3, 1½;	and from Peerawum Church	S. 89 W. 4, 0½	......	Ditto.
		14	Kunapully	S. 25 W. 3, 2¼	Ditto	W. 4, 5½	......	Ditto.
		15	Kaureecode	S. 51½ W. 2, 5, 0		......	S. 37½ E. 4, 5½ ...	Ditto.
		16	Cuttymatum	S. 19½ W. 3, 5, 0;	and from Peerawum Church	S. 84½ W. 4, 4¼	......	Ditto.
		17	Thuritteecurree	S. 39½ W. 3, 4¾		......	S. 28½ E. 5, 4½ ...	Ditto.

Memoir of the Kunneeanúr District of Cochin—continued.

Divisions.	Proverties or Subdivisions.	Moories or Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Stations of Reference. ⊙ Cherreenirruppu Station.	⊙ Arreengan Hill Station.		⊙ Teevruvauncoullum Station.	Remarks.
1			KUNNEEANÚR DISTRICT—*cont.*					
	1		*Kunneeanúr Proverty*—cont.					
		18	Payrumpilley	S. 4½ W. 4, 0¾ ...	......	......	S. 20½ E. 5, 1 ...	Pagoda.
		19	Aumbuller	S. 37½ W. 4, 5, 0 ...	......	......	S. 20 E. 6, 0¾ ...	Ditto.
		20	Shettycode	S. 23½ W. 4, 2, 0;	and from Peerawum Church	S. 80 W. 5, 1	......	Principal part of Pagoda.
		21	Veedhauncurray	S. 22¾ W. 4, 6, 0	Ditto	S. 75 W. 5, 2¾	......	Pagoda.
		22	Purrapacode	S. 8½ W. 4, 3, 0	Ditto	S. 71½ W. 4, 1	......	Center of Village.
		23	Kulayettycurray	S. 9¾ W. 5, 0¼	Ditto	S. 64¾ W. 4, 5	......	Ditto.
		24	Caunjeramuttum	S. 22 W. 5, 3, 0	Ditto	S. 70 W. 5, 5¼	......	Muzjeed.
		25	Puduachayree	S. 11¾ W. 5, 6, 0	Ditto	S. 60 W. 5, 1¾	......	Pagoda.
		26	Arrakunum	S. 2½ W. 4, 0, 0	Ditto	S. 74 W. 3, 4¾	......	Center of Village.
		27	Thullapunnay	S. 43¼ W. 1, 5½ ...	......	......	S. 48¼ E. 5 ...	Ditto.
		28	Mullunthuruttu	S. 64¼ W. 3, 4¾ ...	......	......	S. 24½ E. 4 ...	Church.
		29	Kunneeanúr	S. 82 W. 2, 3½ ...	......	......	S. 45½ E. 3, 3¾ ...	Palace.
*		30	Vulliel, West	S. 26½ W. 4, 5¼;	and from Peerawum Church	S. 78 W. 5, 4	......	Center of Village.
		31	Kureecaad	N. 87 W. 4, 0, 0 ...	......	......	S. 24¾ E. 2, 0½ ...	Pagoda.
		32	Shothaneecurree	N. 76 W. 3, 0½ ...	......	......	S. 55 E. 2, 2½ ...	Ditto.
		33	Teeruwauncullum	N. 72½ W. 4, 4, 0 ...	......	......	S. 57 E. 0, 7½ ...	Bazar and Pagoda.
		34	Kuddungamungalum	N. 79 W. 3, 7½ ...	......	......	S. 36½ E. 1, 5½ ...	Center of Village.
*		35	Puacaupilley	S. 4 W. 4, 6½;	and from Peerawum Church	S. 64 W. 4, 0½	......	Ditto.
*		36	Aullucuttur	S. 5 E. 5, 3, 0	Ditto	S. 51 W. 3, 5¾	......	Ditto.
*		37	Kuteealapaudum	S. 23 W. 2, 0½ ...	......	......	S. 45½ E. 5, 5½ ...	Ditto.
		38	Peelapulley	......	N. 78 W. 0, 3½;	and from Peerawum Church ...	S. 55 W. 5, 3¼ ...	Ditto.
		39	Maumbullum	......	S. 88 W. 0, 5¾ ...	......	S. 56 W. 5, 5¾ ...	Ditto.
		40	Keechayree	......	S. 65 W. 0, 5¾;	and from Peerawum Church ...	S. 53 W. 5, 6½ ...	Ditto.
		41	Thothurray	......	N. 80 E. 0, 7	Ditto ...	S. 46½ W. 4, 3 ...	Ditto.

NOTE.—*Vide* Kunneeanúr Proverty.* Those names will be found written is the map as secondary villages, which in reality they are, but given in the Circar list by mistake as villages of the first class.

Memoir of the Kunneeanúr District of Cochin—continued.

Divisions.	Proverties or Subdivisions.	Moories or Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Stations of Reference. ⊙ Cherreenirrupu.	⊙ Arriengoa Hill Station.	⊙ Cochin Flag Staff.	⊙ Teeruwancullum.	Remarks.
1			KUNNEEANÚR DISTRICT—*cont.*					
	1		*Kunneeanúr Proverty*—*cont.*					
		42	Yaieepurrum	S. 25 W. 2, 6¾ ;	and from Peerawum Church...	N. 73 W. 2, 1 ...	......	Center of Village.
*		43	Adheerapaudum	S. 25 W. 3, 4¾	Ditto ...	S. 82 W. 1, 6½ ...	......	Ditto.
*		44	Caungeracaupulley	S. 24¾ W. 1, 1, 0	Ditto ...	N. 63 W. 4, 2 ...	......	Ditto.
*		45	Thaullacode	N. 86½ W. 1, 5, 0 ...	......	......	S. 58 E. 3, 6½ ...	Ditto.
*		46	Keddunggiem	N. 88½ W. 2, 4, 0 ...	......	......	S. 49½ E. 3, 0½ ...	Pagoda.
*		47	Erunibeerim	From Teereepuneythoray Palace	... ...	N. 37 E. 1, 6¼ ...	N. 17¼ W. 1, 1 ...	Ditto.
*		48	Thulleecha	Ditto.	... ...	N. 54 E. 1, 2 ...	N. 56 W. 0, 0, 3½ ...	Ditto.
	2		*Nettur Proverty.*					
		49	Shatammail	......	......	S. 52½ E. 8, 0, 0 ...	S. 25½ W. 4, 3½ ...	Principal part of Village.
		50	Shayepivnum	......	......	S. 58 E. 6, 7¾ ...	S. 40¾ W. 3, 4¾ ...	Ditto.
		51	Punnunggaad	......	......	S. 48¾ E. 7, 1¾ ...	S. 36½ W. 4, 5¾ ...	Center of Village.
		52	South Kumbullum	......	......	S. 44 E. 7, 0¼ ...	S. 39¼ W. 5, 2¼ ...	Principal part of Village.
		53	North Kumbullum	......	......	S. 49½ E. 5, 5½ ...	S. 55 W. 4, 6 ...	Ditto.
		54	Maudawunny	......	......	S. 56 E. 6, 2¾ ...	S. 49¼ W. 3, 7 ...	Ditto.
		55	Udhiyetthumwandahul	......	......	S. 65 E. 6, 7½ ...	S. 44½ W. 2, 6½ ...	Pagoda.
		56	Nettur	......	......	S. 75½ E. 5, 5 ...	S. 81 W. 2, 6½ ...	Pagoda and Cutcherry.
		57	Kauranacodum	......	......	N. 84½ E. 4, 5½ ...	N. 68½ W. 3, 7 ...	Principal part of Village.
		58	Vyeethilla	......	......	S. 88½ E. 5, 0¾ ...	N. 75 W. 3, 2¼ ...	Pagoda.
		59	Kundanur	......	......	S. 61 E. 5, 1¾ ...	S. 67 W. 4, 0 ...	Principal part of Village.

NOTE.—*Vide* Kunneeanúr Proverty. * Those names will be found written is the map as secondary villages, which in reality they are, but given in the Circar list by mistake as villages of the first class.

Memoir of the Kunneeanúr District of Cochin—continued.

Divisions.	Proverties or Subdivisions.	Moories or Villages.	Names of the Villages.		Stations of Reference.				Remarks.
							⊙ Cochin Flag Staff.	⊙ Teeruwancullum.	
1			KUNNEEANÚR DISTRICT—*cont.*						
	2		*Nettur Proverty*—cont.						
		60	Marriadhu		......	......	S. 69 E. 5, 4½ ...	S. 70¾ W. 3, 2 ...	Principal part of Village.
		61	Puneythoray		From Yeddapully Palace ...	... ...	S. 25 E. 5, 3 ...	S. 84¼ W. 1, 5¾ ...	Cotarrum.
		62	Paularaywuttum		......	......	N. 72 E. 6, 5¼ ...	N. 58 W. 4, 4 ...	Pagoda and Tank.
		63	Siri Punurreenee		......	......	N. 78 E. 4, 6½ ...	N. 61 W. 4, 0½ ...	Principal part of Villages.
		64	Punurreenee		......	......	N. 80 E. 4, 7½ ...	N. 62 W. 3, 6¾ ...	Pagoda and Tank.
		65	Sulleycaveuttum		......	......	N. 74¼ E. 5, 6½ ...	N. 46 W. 3, 5½ ...	Center of Village.
		66	Vennulla		......	......	N. 68 E. 6, 1⅓ ...	N. 37 W. 4, 1¾ ...	Pagoda and Tank.
		67	Maumungalum		......	......	N. 56 E. 5, 1 ...	N. 46¾ W. 5, 3½ ...	Chowkye.
	3		*Yernacoullum Proverty.*						
		68	Dayvurramurrey		......	......	S. 61 E. 4, 3¼ ...	S. 75 W. 4, 4¾ ...	Kothallum.
		69	Shengunaad		......	......	S. 68½ E. 3, 6 ...	S. 85 W. 4, 6½ ...	Principal part of Village.
		70	Payrumanur		......	......	S. 73½ E. 3, 2½ ...	W. 5, 0½ ...	Pagoda.
		71	Kurruthullay		......	......	E. 2, 6½ ...	N. 80¼ W. 5, 4¼ ...	Pagoda and Palace.
		72	Kavilwuttum		......	......	N. 56½ E. 2, 5¾ ...	N. 68 W. 6, 3¾ ...	Center of Village.
		73	Tirukkunnaurwuttum		......	......	N. 49½ E. 3, 1½ ...	N. 63 W. 6, 4¼ ...	Pagoda.
		74	Vudduthaullay		......	......	N. 38½ E. 4, 0½ ...	N. 54½ W. 7, 1 ...	Ditto.
		75	Cullaur		......	......	N. 58 E. 4, 1½ ...	N. 56¼ W. 5, 5 ...	Tank and Pagoda.
		76	Yaillungcoullum		......	......	N. 88 E. 3, 7½ ...	N. 76 W. 4, 3½ ...	Principal part of Village.
		77	Paulathuruttu		......	......	N. 86 E. 4, 2 ...	N. 73 W. 4, 1¾ ...	Ditto.
		78	Kutthurucuddan		......	......	S. 88 E. 4, 3½ ...	N. 78 W. 3, 7½ ...	Ditto.

Memoir of the Kunneeanúr District of Cochin—continued.

Divisions.	Proverties or Subdivisions.	Moories or Villages.	Names of the Villages.		Stations of Reference.				Remarks.
							⊙ Cochin Flagstaff.	⊙ Teeruwuncullum.	
1			KUNNEEANÚR DISTRICT—*cont.*						
	3		*Yernacoollum Proverty*—cont.						
		79	Kudduvuntheura		......	......	S. 80 E. 4, 3½ ...	N. 87 W. 3, 7 ...	Principal part of Village.
		80	Sheelawunnur		......	......	S. 77 E. 4, 2 ...	W. 4, 0¾ ...	Ditto.
		81	Comathuruttu		......	......	S. 69½ E. 4, 4¼ ...	S. 80½ W. 4, 0¼ ...	Ditto.
		82	Shittur		From Vurrapully Church	S. 7¾ W. 2, 2¼ ...	N. 26¾ E. 5, 0½ ...	......	Pagoda.
		83	Yeddiakolum		Ditto	S. 8 E. 2, 2 ...	N. 32½ E. 5, 3¼ ...	......	Center of Village.
		84	Peellayla		Ditto	S. 22½ W. 1, 5½ ...	N. 20½ E. 5, 4¼ ...	......	Principal part of Village.
		85	Kundanaud		Ditto	S. 13½ W. 0, 7 ...	N. 22 E. 6, 3 ...	......	Center of Village.
		86	Shayranellur		Ditto	S. 36½ E. 0, 7½ ...	N. 27½ E. 6, 6½ ...	......	Principal part of Village.
	4		*Neendacurry Proverty.*		Teeruwuncullum.		Angamahlee Hill Station.		
		87	Teereepuneythoray		S. 70½ W. 1, 4; and from	Yedapully P. S. 26¼ E.	5, 6½	......	Pagoda and Palace.
		88	Yairroor		N. 61 W. 1, 7	Ditto S. 32½ E.	4, 3½	......	Pagoda.
		89	Kotaycoughum		S. 79 W. 1, 1½	Ditto S. 30¼ E.	5, 4½	......	Cutcherry.
		90	Thekkumbaughum		S. 36½ W. 1, 7½	Ditto S. 24½ E.	6, 7	......	Center of Village.
	5		*Vullarapully Proverty.*						
		91	Vullarapully		From Kaunyer Church No.—,	S. 19¾ W. 0, 7½.	S. 31 E. 5, 2½ ...	......	Palace.
		92	East Baughum		Ditto	S. 79 E. 0, 7.	S. 45 E. 5, 3¾ ...	......	Center of Village.
		93	South Baughum		Ditto	S. 49 W. 1, 7.	S. 18 E. 5, 1½ ...	......	Ditto.
		94	North Baughum		Ditto	S. 87 W. 1, 4½.	S. 21¼ E. 4, 0½ ...	......	Ditto.
		95	Shewurrah		Ditto	S. 69½ W. 3, 1¼.	S. 1 E. 4, 6½ ...	......	Church.
		96	Yeddanaad		Ditto	S. 89 W. 2, 2¾.	S. 10 E. 3, 6¾ ...	......	Pagoda.
		97	Thuruwuncurray		Ditto	N. 61½ W. 1, 6.	S. 27 E. 3, 1¾ ...	......	Center of Village.
		98	Mulliatur		Ditto	N. 60¾ W. 5, 7; and from	Munjahparra No.	S. 65, E. 4, 4¾ ...	Church and Town.
		99	Shengulla		From Shewurrah No. 95,	N. 58 E. 3, 3½.	S. 45 E. 4, 2 ...	......	Center of Village.

(Signed) P. E. CONNER, Lieut.,
Assistant Surveyor-General's Department.

MEMOIR OF THE COCHIN DISTRICT.

Situation, Extent and Boundary.—Cochee commonly called Cochin, a Maratime District gives name to the Province; it occupies 26 Miles of Coast, bounded to the South by the Sharetulla District, on the East by Kunneeanúr, on the North East by Purraur a division of Travancore, and is surrounded by Water. It contains an area of 62¾ Square Miles—17 of which are under wet cultivation, and 21 Square Miles of water of the grand Estuary formed by the principal Rivers and Backwaters of Travancore, the remainder occupied by luxuriant groves of the Cocoanut, by Towns and houses of the inhabitants.

Divisions and Subdivisions.—It is divided into 4 subdivisions, and those again into 44 portions termed Moories or Villages; the whole one extensive population about 44,000—giving on an average 700 individuals to the Square Mile; the land fertile—yielding Cocoanut and Paddy of Sorts in great abundance.

The Cochee subdivision South of the Capital is exceedingly populous; the interior parts cultivated, and on the sides to the Coast and East to the Estuary, overrun with the Cocoanut and houses in compounds closely studded; to the East is the Island of Vendoorty stretching 2 Miles from North to South, divided into fields and groves of Cocoanut—and has a Christian population and Church.

Capitals, Markets and Principal Places.—Cochin on the Western Coast of India situated in the Latitude of 9° 58′ 9″ North and Longitude 76° 17′ 41″ East from Greenwich, once a flourishing Sea port Town and the Capital of the Dutch Settlements in India, is now on the decay. Its once beautiful fortress is demolished, and all that remains of its original grandeur are the traces of a mound and broad wet ditch—the Dutch Town within composed of narrow Streets running North East and others at right angles to them; some of the houses spacious with pent tiled roofs, most with an attic floor and strongly built, are in a state of delapidation—fully a fourth are unoccupied. A few Dutch families still remain—some in most indigent circumstances—the body of the population consists of the descendants of the Dutch and Portugueze, also Native Christians; the Church to the North West is an immense pile of building without taste and a pent tiled roof; on the floor are some tomb stones of the late Governors, &c.

Culvatty, a street of houses or Bazars along the water side, 3 furlongs East of the Flag Staff, extends South East to Muttuncherry—a Street ¾ Mile long, narrow and filthy; a few public buildings in it at intervals, and two Latin Churches: to the South East is the palace of the Rajah of Cochin and a Pagoda enclosed by a Wall—the palace partaking of the European Architecture; to the South of it is the Jews' Town, the streets running South ½ Mile—the upper part occupied by the White the lower by the Black Jews, each colony having a Synagogue—that belonging to the White Jews adjoins the Palace—is a small but neat edifice, the floor paved with China tiles; the houses are commodious and built in the European style. On the water side at Culvatty, Vessels of large dimensions are built—smaller ones and Craft along Muttuncherry and to a small distance South of the Jews' Town.

Cherlaye a town South East 1 Mile of the Flag Staff and West of the Rameshuer Palace is occupied by a large population of the Konkany Caste Merchants, they have a very extensive Pagoda in the Southern suberbs of their town and many smaller temples.

Amrawauthe a street of Bazars to the S.S.E. of the Flag Staff, and South of it and fronting the Sea, are some Country houses in a desireable situation—the Government house to the South is a spacious building with a pent tiled roof in a state of decay, in the center of an extensive Cocoanut Garden with a substantial railing around it, forming a rectangle with a handsome gateway to the North, to the South of it again are a few Country houses. On the Western skirts of Cherlaye also, are a few Country houses on an inlet of the Estuary—a low and unwholesome

situation. The population on the whole is very extensive, consisting of the Konkany and the Marakar and Shanar Castes. No Bramins or Nairs reside on this side of the water, save those in charge of the Palace, and a few individuals in Office, besides the Dutch, Portugueze and Jews, men of different Countries and professions temporarily reside, as Parsees, Arabs and other sea faring people. The British possessions of Cochin do not exceed $1\frac{1}{4}$ Square Miles; the Police is under the Superintendant of a Fiscal, and all causes however trivial are referred to the Collector at Calicut; a circumstance attended with inconvenience to the poor and peaceable inhabitants, and calls loudly for the aid of some Judicial authority on the spot to punish Offences and redress grievances.

At Pullatoorty to the S.S.E. $3\frac{1}{2}$ Miles, is a Pagoda of some celebrity, and a reservoir, a Palace to the South of it, and a Christian Church on the edge of the Estuary; it has a large population of Nairs and some Bramins and Christians; to the West of it near the Coast is Manacherry and Moondumvaily or Choury—two modern Latin Churches.

Yeddacochy to the South East $2\frac{3}{4}$ Miles of the above, is a large Christian Church in a commanding situation, on a narrow neck of land stretching North on the side of the Estuary and confined on the West by extensive cultivation. The population being Christians.

The most Southern subdivision is Sherria Anundapooram; it is populous and the largest portion of the land under wet cultivation. A few Square Miles occupied by a broad shallow water communicates with the Estuary South of Yeddacochy, Coomlangoody is the principal Village, and has a Pagoda of celebrity—the Inhabitants being Nairs. To the South West $3\frac{1}{2}$ Miles is Murravacaud on the Coast, and a house in ruins belonging to a late opulent Jew of Cochin, to the South $1\frac{1}{2}$ Mile is Chellana a Pagoda of small Note; the narrow stripe of land from Undarully to Manacherry along the Coast is planted with Cocoanut, inhabited by Konkanies and Christians, confined on the East by an extensive cultivation.

The subdivision of Vyepu or Vypeen occupies that narrow tract of land stretching North of the Bar of Cochin and extends to the ruins of Ayacottah, a wall dividing it from Munnaput dependent on Purraur, confined on the East by a branch of the Estuary running North and communicating with that of Codungaloor (Cranganore) at the Southern extremity is the town of Vyepu inhabited by Konkanies and descendants of Portugueze and a few Dutch families; the latter have houses on the Water side, to the North are some buildings, also a Palace and Konkany Pagoda—the Latin Church is a neat and elegant building and opposite to Cochin to the North of it is a street of Bazars called Allieecul North $1\frac{1}{2}$ Mile is Mauleepooram a Christian Church and a Bungalow on the verge of a bay formed by the Estuary. N.N.W. $2\frac{1}{4}$ Miles of it, is the Pagoda of Yellungunnapullay, celebrated for an annual festival—to the North of it $1\frac{1}{4}$ Mile is Veearrakul a street East and West with a Church on the West and a small Palace and Pagoda to the North, the inhabitants are Christians. N.N.W. of it $4\frac{1}{2}$ Miles on the road is Culupulley, a street running East to a Palace, having on the North, a Storehouse for Salt and a Pagoda; it is a Sea port, and Salt on account of the Circar is here landed, the inhabitants are Lubbays or Merchants. North of it is Eyeumpully a Pagoda of some Note, and 2 Miles North of it again is the small Pagoda of Pullypuram on the West bank of the Estuary. Individuals convicted of heinous crimes not fully proved, are sent to be sworn before the Idol, and undergo the ordeal by swimming across the Water which is 450 Yards broad; if the individual be destroyed by an Allegator, of which the waters about it swarm, he is considered to have committed the crime, but if he reaches the opposite bank in safety, he is proclaimed innocent. There are many small Pagodas scattered over this tract none of importance, the whole is populous—inhabited by Christian fishermen in the vicinity of the Coast; the central parts by Christians, Konkanies and Lubbays, and to the East, along the Cultivation on the side of the water, by some Nairs, Shanars, Vaulamars or Boatmen, under Cocoanut Groves intermixed with various other Trees.

The Muluacaad division consists of 10 low Islands within the Estuary, the whole under wet cultivation, with small elevated spots on which are the houses of the Inhabitants; the largest are Muluacaad, Punnumbucaad, Munjunnacaad and

Kuddamakudee. The British Residency called Ponchakurray by the Natives, also termed Bolgoty, situated at the South extremity of the Island of Muluacaad, bears North East 2⅛ Miles from the Cochin flag staff. It is without exception the most superior building in the Province, and in a delightful situation—tho' low commands a most extensive prospect. The Island runs N.N.W. 3½ Miles widening from 1 to 5 furlongs to a Chowkey at the point, and South East of it ½ Mile is a small Palace and pagoda. North of the Residency are a couple of Bungalows going to decay. W.N.W. 1¼ Mile of the Residency is the Christian Church on Punnumbucaad with a population of Christians, Vaulamars, and Nairs: the other Islands are thinly populated, the Maupolays rear numbers of Ducks on them, for which they find a ready sale at Cochin, the habitations being under luxuriant Groves of Cocoanut all over the District. Ramanturitu a small low fertile Island W.S.W. of the Residency, consisting of about 80 Acres, is a part of the British Possession, and is rented by a Portugueze, a Manufacturer of Candles; it produces some Cocoanut and Paddy.

Rivers, Dams and Canals.—There are no Rivers that pass thro' this District, but it is limited to the East by the grand Estuary formed by the interior rivers and Backwaters to the South East; the principal arms running S.S.E. and N.N.W. in breadth from a ¼ to 3 Miles, is extensive, its depth being from 1 to 10 fathoms and affected by the tides twice in the 24 hours discharging into the Sea West of Cochin, it forms a peculiar feature of the Country, the borders being low are covered with luxuriant Groves of the Cocoanut, with towns and houses extending to the Water side, and at intervals the white fronts of Churches and other buildings are seen, forming on the whole an extensive and beautiful scenery, An arm of it, South of Yeddacochy, strikes into the interior, branching off to the West and South the former into a broad but shallow Lake with extensive cultivation around, communicating by channels with other Waters to the South in Sharetulla—one Canal runs North and again communicates between Culvatty and Muttumcherry. The Muluacaad Subdivision to the North East is a series of flat Islands formed in the Estuary by various branches or Mouths of the Perriaar, which divides off at Alwaye, and causes such intricacy that no description could well elucidate the whole satisfactorily. The Arm stretching to N.N.W. with some Islands, becomes confined as it proceeds North, meeting the Perriaur North of Munnaput in the District of Purraur.

Lakes, Tanks and Reservoirs.—Ponds and reservoirs are numerous; a few in the vicinity of the Pagodas are faced with stone, these are enumerated at no less than 10,000, the water throughout is brackish and considered unwholesome. It is therefore brought in boats kept up at the Company's charge from Alwaye, and distributed to the European Community at Cochin.

Mountains, Hills and Forest.—The face of the Country is almost a flat surface, the narrow tract along the Coast may be considered to be the most elevated—sloping off to the Estuary on the East. A few of the secondary species of Timber trees grow in common with the productive trees; a low stunted plant thrives on the borders of the Estuary and Islands and long grass and species of the reed. Wood is a scarce Article and is conveyed down in boats from the interior. The old leaves, shell and rind of the Cocoanut is used for fuel.

Agrarams of Bramins, Polliams, Jaghires, &c.—There are no Bramin Agrarams in this District and but few people of that Caste, most of whom officiate at the temples. The expenses of a very few of them being defrayed by the Circar. They are however numerous—there being no less than 2,109 Religious Buildings of all descriptions.

Roads, Passes and Defiles.—The only road travelled by troops is almost along the Coast, enters the District at the Southern extremity at Undarully, runs along the Coast, from it by a few insignificant places to the Capital 12½ Miles; it then crosses to Vypeen 3 furlongs—passes thro' Neearrakull and Culupulley to a ruined line of fortification, and thence into the Purraur District, in general through habitations and groves of Cocoanut—the Sea about ½ Mile to the West. Another inland road enters at Yeddacochy, passes extensive cultivation, then through Pullatoorty to the Ramashuer palace, where it divides, and proceeds to Muttumcherry North, and Cherlaye to the West: the roads about Cochin are in a bad state and filthy,

save the one from the town to the Government Garden, the only one fit for conveyances.

Remarkable Buildings.—The white Churches on the borders, and the Islands of the Estuary of which there are no less than 12 in the District, the British Residency and some of the buildings both at Cochin and the Jews' Town and a few of the Pagodas above noticed lying in the interior, are of some note, appearing to much advantage among the ever green luxuriant Cocoanut, enlivening the scenery of the Estuary about Cochin.

Mines, Minerals and Manufactures.—Mines and Minerals are totally unknown, and the Manufactures are reduced to small quantities of Jaggery, Arrack, Oil and Koire; the whole from the Cocoanut. Cloth as well as the other necessaries of life are imported both by land and Sea.

Cattle and other Animals.—The Cows and Bullocks are in general very diminutive; the Cows yield but small quantities of poor Milk, and the Bullocks unfit for Carriage or agricultural purposes. The Buffaloes thrive well and are in general yoked to the Plough. Cattle, as Cows and sheep have been introduced into the Country from Coimbatoor, but never thrive.

Soil and Productions.—The soil of the high land is in general a white loose sand—the low land a brown and stiff sand intermixed with Clay and mud—both fertile, Paddy and Cocoanut thrive on it in great plenty and luxuriance, and are the principal productions—save a few Plantations, Vegetables and fruit reared in Gardens.

(Signed) B. S. WARD, Lieut.,
Assistant Surveyor-General's Department.

Memoir of the Cochee or Cochin District

Divisions.	Proverties or Subdivisions.	Moories or Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Ruined.	Stations of Reference.				Remarks.
					Cochin Flag Staff.	Tricolum Hill.	Pallipooram Hill.	Arriancovil Tree.	
1			COCHIN DISTRICT.						
	2		*Cochee Proverty.*						
		1	Yeddacochy		S. 36¼ E. 6, 1 ...	S. 50 W. 6, 0 ...	N. 32⅓ W. 7, 7 ...	N. 63⅓ W. 9, 6⅓ ...	Church.
		2	Pullatoorty, North		S. 34½ E. 3, 2¼ ...	S. 75½ W. 6, 4¾ ...	N. 34½ W. 10, 5½ ...	N. 58¼ W. 12, 3½ ...	Ditto.
		3	Rameserum, East		S. 62¼ E. 1, 2¾ ...	N. 87 W. 7, 1⅝; and from Pullatoorty No. 2 ...		N. 19 W. 2, 1½ fur.	Palace.
		4	Rameserum, West		From Rameserum, E. No. 3 ...		W. 2½ fur. ...	......	Principal part of Village.
		5	Moonduruvaily		S. 8¼ E. 2, 5¼ ; and from Pullatoorty No. 2 ...		N. 87½ ...	W. 1, 4 furlo. ...	Church.
		6	Moolumkye		S. 8½ E. 1, 5¾ ; and from Rameserum ...		E. No. 3 ...	S. 42 W. 1, 3½ furlo. ...	Dutchman's house.
		7	Amrawauthe		S. 15½ E. 0, 6¼	Ditto ...	S. 81 W. 1, 0 ...	......	Pagoda.
		8	Cherlaye		S. 36½ E. 1, 0¼	Ditto ...	S. 69 W. 0, 4¾ ...	......	Trimulladaver Pagoda.
		9	Muttumchairy		S. 70 E. 1, 1¾	Ditto ...	N. 19 W. 0, 1½ ...	......	Church.
		10	Vendoorty		S. 58 E. 3, 3¼	S. 81 W. 5, 3½ ; and from Pullatoorty No. 2.		N. 49½ E. 1, 2¼ ...	Ditto.
	2		*Serria Anundapooram Proverty.*						
		11	Chellana		S. 11½ E. 10, 6 ...	S. 33 W. 11, 4 ...	N. 80¼ W. 5, 6¼ ...	......	Pagoda.
		12	Gennyvuddycaud		S. 10½ E. 9, 6¾ ...	S. 36½ W. 10, 6 ...	N. 73 W. 6, 2 ...	......	Principal part of Village.
		13	Murravacaad		S. 11¼ E. 9, 2½ ...	S. 38½ W. 10, 2 ...	N. 68 W. 6, 3½ ...	......	Pagoda.
		14	Kundacudvoo		From Murravacaad, No. 13, N. 14¾ W. 1, 6 ; and from Yeddacochy No. 1.			S. 41 W. 3, 3 ...	Center of Village.

Memoir of the Cochee or Cochin District—continued.

Divisions.	Proverties or Subdivisions.	Moories or Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Ruined.	Stations of Reference. Cochin Flag Staff.	Tricolum Hill.	Purseramakúnú.	Yennanwunna Hill.	Remarks.
1			COCHIN DISTRICT—*cont.*						
	2		*Serria Anundapooram Proverty*—continued.						
		15	Undycudvoo		From Pullatoorty No. 2,	S. 20 W. 2, 7½ ; and from Yeddacochy No. 1,		S. 79½ W. 2, 6½ ...	Chowkey.
		16	Sheria Undycudvoo		Ditto	S. 30 W. 2, 2¼	ditto ...	N. 85 W. 2, 7 ...	Principal part of Village.
		17	Manachairy		Ditto	S. 71½ W. 1, 4¾	ditto ...	N. 62¾ W. 3, 5¼ ...	Church.
		18	Coomblungy		Ditto	S. 18 E. 3, 0½	ditto ...	S. 50¾ W. 1, 0¾ ...	Pagoda.
		19	Pullatoorty, South		S. 28 E. 5, 2½	S. 57½ W. 6, 6 ; and from Pallipooram Tree ...		N. 38 W. 8, 5¼ ...	Church.
	3		*Vyepu Proverty.*						
		20	Allieekull		N. 11½ W. 0, 6¾ ...	......	......	......	Kolaghum.
		21	Mauleepuram		N. 13½ W. 2, 0 ...	......	S. 10½ W. 10, 6¼ ...	S. 57 W. 10, 1¾ ...	Church.
		22	Wochumthurutthu		From Yellungunnapully No. 24, S. 23 E. 1, 2 ; and from Mauleepooram No. 21, N. 2 W. ...				Principal part of Village.
		23	Pukkad		Ditto	S. 52 E. 0, 5 ...	......	......	Ditto.
		24	Yellungunnapully		N. 15 W. 4¾ ...	......	S. 18 W. 8, 5¾ ...	S. 71 W. 9, 7½ ...	Pagoda.
		25	Sunkaythum		From Mauleepuram No. 21	... ...	N. 3 W. 0, 4¾ ...	......	Principal part of Village.
		26	Neearrakull		N. 18½ W. 5, 4¾ ...	......	S. 24½ W. 7, 7¾ ...	S. 78 W. 10, 1 ...	Church.
		27	Munjunnacaad		From Yellungunnapully No. 24, N. 60 E. 0, 7½ ; and from Nearracull No. 26, S. 27 E. 4¾ ...				Principal part of Village.
		28	Nair Umbalum		From Nearrakul No. 26, N. 22½ W. 1, 5			......	Pagoda.
		29	Neddungcaad		Ditto	N. 25¾ E. 1, 0¾ ; and from Nair Umbalum No. 28,		S. 63 E. 1, 2	Kotarrum.
		30	Yeddawunnacaad		From Nair Umbalum No. 28, N. 24¾ W. 1, 2¾				Pagoda.
		31	Culupully		N. 19½ W. 9, 7¾ ...	S. 57 W. 5, 6 ...	......	......	Kolaghum.
		32	Eyeampully		From Culupully No. 31.	No. 8, W. 1, 1¾ furlo....	......	......	Pagoda.

Memoir of the Cochee or Cochin District—continued.

Divisions.	Proverties on Subdivisions.	Moories or Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Ruined.	Stations of Reference.				Remarks.
					Cochin Flag Staff.	Tricolum Hill.	Purseramakúnú.	Yennanwunna Hill.	
1			Cochin District—*cont.*						
	3		*Vyepu Proverty*—cont.						
		33	Sherrye		From Culupully No. 18, W. 2, 7¾; and from Purseramakúnú S. 87½ W. 5, 6				Pagoda.
		34	Pulleypuram		From Sherrye No. 33, N. 63		E. 0, 4¾	......	Ditto.
					Cochin Flag Staff.	Purseramakúnú Station.	Yennanwunna Hill.	Trichoor Hill.	
	4		*Mulluacaad Proverty.*						
		35	Mulluacaad		N. 16⅝ E. 4, 1; and from Yellungunnapully No. 24, S. 84 E. 2, 3				Kolaghum and Pagoda.
		36	Punnumbacaad		N. 16 E. 1, 5; and from Mauleepuram No. 21, S. 68 E. 1, 5				Church.
		37	Khodhaudda		N. 16¼ E. 5, 7; and from Neearrakull No. 26, No. 85, E. 3, 4				Principal part of Village.
		38	Peellayla		From Mulluacaad No. 35		N. 32 E. 1, 4 ...	......	Ditto.
		39	Mullumpilley		Ditto		N. 2 E. 1, 0¾ ...	......	Ditto.
		40	Korampaudum		Ditto		N. 49 E. 1, 1¼ ...	......	Center of Village.
		41	Waullum		From Peellayla No. 38		N. 80 E. 0, 5 ...	......	Ditto.
		42	Shaynnur		From Mulluacaad No. 35		N. 18½ E. 2, 3 ...	......	Ditto.
		43	Vulleakuddamakudee		Ditto No. 29, W. 2, 3½; and from Neearrakul No. 66, N. 66 E. 2, 0				Center of Village.
		44	Sheria Kuddamakudee		Ditto No. 31, W. 1, 0½ ditto S. 80 E. 2, 4				Ditto.

Note.—For the account of Chaindamungalum—*Vide* that of the Mooloorcurray Yeddawuggee.

(Signed) B. S. WARD, Lieut.,
Assistant Surveyor-General's Department.

Dazajadda Table of the Cochee or Cochin District.

Cochin District.	Villages.	Area of Proverties.	Estimated extent under Paddy Cultivated.	Population to the Square Mile.	Number of Houses.	Estimated Number of Paddy Fields comprizing the Verupu, Moondagun, Poonja, &c.	Number of Poray Cundum, or Number of Porays of Seed sown on them.	Number of Husbandmen.	Number of Porayeddums or Gardens.	Cocoanut, Areka and Jack Trees.	Number of Garden Holders.	Arrack and Toddy Shops.	Ploughs and Spades.	Bullocks, Cows and Buffaloes.	Reservoirs and Wells.	Religious Buildings and Places of all Descriptions.	Public Buildings and Vyumbalum, Ootpurrees, Chowkies, &c. &c.
Cochee Proverty	10	...	...	...	3,153	30	8,245, 8½	343	3,680	143,079	1,126	74	759	1,096	2,540	303	46
Sherria Anundapuram	9	...	...	...	2,618	23	21,939, 8½	447	2,778	161,358	870	48	663	871	3,137	326	13
Vypoor	15	...	...	...	2,730	30	11,087, 5½	535	4,061	172,375	1,621	107	641	1,012	3,000	772	26
Moluvacaad	10	...	...	...	806	17	18,355, 1	503	885	18,714	401	27	213	313	346	88	4
* Shaindamungalum	10	...	...	...	2,415	14	...	...	2,722	30,995	...	24	457	1,066	969	620	6
Yeddawugga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	54	62, 1	17, 0	701, 5	11,722	114	59,628, 3½	1,828	14,126	526,521	4,018	280	2,733	4,358	9,992	2,109	95

* The account of this Yeddawuggee, it will be seen, is included in the Thaullapully District.

Chanashoomaree Table of the Cochee or Cochin District.

Cochin District.	Bramins of Various Castes.	Umblawassy or different Castes of Variar, Maroyen, Pooharodee, &c., connected with the Religious Establishment.	Nairs Including all Denomination.	Different Classes of Weavers, Washermen, Barbers, &c. &c.	Various Castes of Tamuls from the Eastern Coast.	Konconies, Puppadachetty and Koodoomeecarras.	Various Castes of Artificers, Smiths, Carpenters, &c. &c.	Mussulmen and Jonah Mopula.	Jews.	Christians of every Descriptions.	Eleewurs or as they are indifferently known Showans, Teans, and which Class is comprised the whole of the lower order.	Pooleeans, Parriars or the different classes of Prædial Slaves.	Total Number of Castes.	Total of Males.	Total of Females.	Total Population.
Cochee Proverty	19	7	273	139	461	2,351	318	1,724	679	4,832	1,830	349	62	6,227	6,755	12,982
Sherria Anundapuram	7	12	165	89	2	1,294	52	109	...	4,542	1,938	471	32	4,267	4,414	8,681
Vypoo	93	25	1,156	87	42	2,125	165	336	...	4,457	3,758	1,144	58	6,584	6,804	13,388
Moluvacaad	2	5	212	31	3	388	...	56	...	1,457	646	356	26	1,586	1,570	3,156
Shaindamungalum	29	63	782	87	76	171	148	164	174	1,180	1,865	550	40	2,824	2,465	5,289
Eddawugga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	150	112	2,588	433	584	6,329	683	2,389	853	16,468	10,037	2,870	93	21,488	22,008	43,496

(Signed) B. S. WARD, Lieut.,
Assistant Surveyor-General's Department.

MEMOIR OF THE KODUNGALOOR YEDDAWUGGAY APPERTAINING TO COCHIN.

Its Situation, Extent and Boundaries.—Kodungaloor is a small state tributary or dependant on Cochin, held by a similar tenure to that by which Yeddapully is retained, its Chief exercises but a very limitted authority, in fact is not much more than Zemindar of the territory of which he is styled Rajah. Of its early History little is known. It would appear however to have been founded at the period when Malabar was first split into so many little states. The Kodungaloor Princes are of the Chettry tribe and trace their origin to the chief of the guard of Shayrun Permaul, who conferred on him this Territory. The tract composing it (termed sometimes Kodungaloor Nataghum) lies North, from Cochin North N.W. 18 Miles, it is bounded on the South by the Pereear for $4\frac{1}{2}$ Miles, on the West (excluding the narrow spit of sand whose extremity forms the bar) for nearly a similar distance, by the Sea, on the North an irregular and factitious line of about seven Miles separates it from the Tallook of Chowkaad and District of Mukundapuram, the Estuary and the narrow channel running from it marking for $4\frac{1}{2}$ Miles the Eastern precincts, the limits of its oblong figure measure 20 Miles, a circumference comprehending an area of $18\frac{3}{4}$ Square Miles, presenting a level surface for (excepting Poolloouttа) the few little sandy rises observable are scarcely an exception to its evenness, its superficies exhibits almost one large Cocoanut Garden, tessalated with the rice lands enclosed in it, they however occupy about $\frac{1}{7}$ of the whole area, about half that proportion may be abstracted as sandy.

Divisions and their Boundaries.—This space has no internal Subdivisions and only contains 8 Villages, each having an average area of $2\frac{1}{2}$ Square Miles (of which 200 Acres are under Rice cultivation) 980 productive trees, 290 head of Cattle, and 838 Inhabitants.

Cusbahs, Droogs, Forts, Market-places and other considerable Places.—Kodungaloor has been a place of considerable celebrity, of which however it now retains nothing but the remembrance. Lokamaleshwurrum is a Bazar chiefly kept by Konkanies, close to it is a Kao or temple of Bhagavadi one of the most celebrated shrines of this Goddess, in honor of whom or to deprecate her wrath (for she is the Pandara of those parts) Myriads of house Cocks (this fowl being peculiarly dedicated to her) are sacrificed at this temple. Its festival takes place in March, and its ancient celebrity and distant fame attracts multitudes of Devotees during it. There are 32 Mookaistemars, Elders or Head Men, who have in a great measure the direction of the affairs of this temple; the building itself has no pretensions to particular eminence though well built and rather large, that at Maithulla is similar tho' altogether of lesser note, in its immediate vicinity are two Palaces the largest now in ruins the second, inhabited by the Rajah, is of minute size, near this latter building is a small Bazar inhabited by Lubbays. It has already been mentioned that Terroowunjeecoullum Pagoda belongs to Mukundapuram and that the Fort of Kodungaloor appertains to Travancore, and is at present included in the Pullypuram tract. This fortification is now scarcely to be traced, a part of its foundation and an old watch tower being its only visible remains, a shallow Dike thrown across the little promontary whose extremity it occupies defines the extent belonging to Travancore; in the vicinity of the Fort or rather its ruins, are discernable a number of small Pagodas much in the same delapidated state. This spot tradition points out as having been the site of Mahadaverputnam, once the residence of Shayrun Permaul, but no vestage of it is now discernable. Of the other Villages but a very short mention is necessary, Poolloutta and Narrainamungalum occupy Islands formed by narrow channels of the Estuary which is itself here confined within very contracted limits. At Ullyeecode is a small Muzjeed, the remainder of the Villages are large but of the ordinary kind and require not to be noticed.

Rivers and Annicuts on them and Canals.—The Pereear as it washes the Southern limits of Kodungaloor, and the Estuary as it passes along the Eastern confines, have already been the subject of observation, the latter is here separated into a number of small Channels which have low banks, a muddy bottom, and but little depth except immediately in the more central parts; approaching Kodungaloor however it increases very rapidly, the soundings on passing that point measuring upwards of 40 feet, a depth that continues for a very short way, nor can that of this River from the above place to its Mouth be averaged at more than about $\frac{1}{4}$ of those soundings, the bed of the River is here excessively muddy, and its banks except in the immediate vicinity of Kodungaloor, where they fall in small cliffs, very low; the difficulty of its entrance has been previously stated, the narrow inlet running from the River North nearly parallel with the Coast is shallow, there are a great number of Reservoirs all small, water is easily procurable throughout this tract, and of as good quality, as is seen in a large well within the Fort.

Mountains, Hills, &c.—There are no hills and the only high ground is the small ridge, that in a great measure forms the Island of Pooloutta; except a few Copses occasionally seen, there is no wood of spontaneous growth.

Roads, Passes and Defiles.—Kodungaloor is intersected by two excellent roads, though passing over a very sandy surface, the more Western is a portion of the great Northern one leading to Callicut, the Pereear intersecting its course is crossed by a Ferry at Vellyeecode—the Eastern communication passes from Kodungaloor connecting with the other at Papinywuttum, having however previously separated at Kodungaloor, from whence a branch passes off to Trichoor *Viâ* Kurroodpuddoonay, interrupted during this distance by two Ferrys, this latter road is shaded by a fine avenue for some part of its distance.

Agrarams of Bramins, Polliams, Jagheers.—An Ootpurra here is the only particular Establishment for Bramins, whose numbers are smaller than might be expected, amounting even when united with those connected with Religious Establishments, only to about $\frac{1}{40}$th of the whole, the population comprehends a few Chettries, there are here however only those belonging to the family of the Rajah.

Remarkable Buildings.—The remarkable buildings are only those of the religious kind, of which there are nearly 1,000, the principal ones have been mentioned, nor however large the numbers, there are not any others deserving note. There is a convenient Bungalow at Kodungaloor.

Mines, Minerals and Manufactures.—There are neither Mines or Minerals; some little Cloth of the very coarsest kind is made, Salt used to be, but has for some time been given up, indeed the chief and almost only Manufactures are the various ones connected with the Cocoanut produce, which are carried on to some extent; there are two Annual fairs of importance, occurring at the festivals of the Teeroowunjeecoullum and Bhagavadah Pagodas. Those connected with domestic trades and professions constitute about $\frac{1}{8}$th of the Population.

Cattle, Animals, &c.—Those met here are of the usual kind but differing from the ordinary proportion, Buffaloes composing $\frac{1}{4}$th oxen only a 14th, the remainder being Cows and their young, there is but little pasturage and the condition of those Cattle is in consequence quite miserable, their number do not allow quite $\frac{1}{3}$rd of an Animal to each person, but give on the average about 129 to the Square Mile.

Soil, Productions and Mode of Husbandry.—Except in the soil of Pooloutta which is of a red coarse gravelly kind, that of this tract is almost entirely sandy, having on the higher grounds a comparatively small mixture of earth, it is greater however on the Rice lands which in the immediate vicinity of the Lake and River are often a deep mud, the plough is but little used here, most of the work being performed by the hand hoe. A thriving Coffee Garden here, would indicate the soil as well adapted fully to mature this useful plant. Dry grains are grown on the Perrumboo lands, but the Cocoanut for which they are so well fitted is their chief production, constituting much the larger share of the productive trees of which about $\frac{1}{7}$th may be Areka, there are very few Jack Plantations. 5,716 Rupees are derived from this source, while 6,274 are yielded by the Rice lands, an amount that would allow about 8 Shillings the Acre, 1,800 Acres may be considered dedicated

to the culture of Rice; the whole land Revenue of this tract, including some contingencies reaches to 12,338 or about 658 Rupees the Square Mile, a little more than 1 Rupee the Acre, on the whole area the amount derived from Monopolies is not of course here included. Kodungaloor pays to Cochin an annual subsidy or tribute of 24,000 Fanams or 6,856 Rupees.

Population.—Except in Pooloutta the population is very equally diffused over the whole surface, and when the capabilities of this tract are considered the number it supports must be deemed large, giving on the average 356 to the Square Mile. The inhabitants are divided into 46 Castes, Nairs and Elawurs are nearly in similar proportion, composing each about $\frac{1}{4}$th, Mahomedans of every description and the various classes of Polayens or Prædial Slaves, bear in like manner e[illegible] a similar proportion to the population of which they constitute $\frac{2}{7}$th, Konco[illegible] belonging principally to the Town of Kodungaloor form $\frac{1}{12}$th, and Christians only $\frac{1}{14}$th, a smaller proportion then they bear in almost any other part, although Kodungaloor is recorded as the place they first appeared in Mallyallum, the extent of cultivated lands is small in regard to the number of the Inhabitants, allowing a little more than $1\frac{1}{4}$ Acres to a family of 5 persons, altho' a portion of those lands only, yield a second crop, and a distribution of the productive trees would only allow 68 to each. The amount of Agricultural Stock is equally scanty not rendering more than two head of Cattle, not half the number of Agricultural Implements, and two Prædial Slaves to three such Families. There are 813 Farms in which rice is raised (their average only being about two Acres) and 593 Garden Farms each having 4 Porayuddums containing a total of about 132 Productive Trees.

(Signed) P. E. CONNER, Captain,
Asst. Surveyor-General's Department,
on Survey in Travancore and Cochin.

Dazajadda Table of the Kodungaloor Yeddawuggay appertaining to Cochin.

—	Villages.	Area of Proverties.	Estimated extent under Paddy Cultivation.	Population to the Square Mile.	Number of Houses.	Estimated Number of Paddy Fields comprising the Verupu Moondagun, Poonjahs, &c. &c.	Number of Poray Cundum or Number of Porays of seed sown on them.	Number of Husbandmen.	Number of Porayeddums or Gardens.	Cocoanut, Areka and Jack Trees.	Number of Garden Holders.	Arrack and Toddy Shops.	Ploughs and Spades.	Bullocks, Cows and Buffaloes.	Reservoirs and Wells.	Religious Buildings and places of all Descriptions.	Public Buildings, and Vyumbalum, Oolpurries, Chowkies, &c. &c.
Kodungaloor, Nataghum	7	18¾	...	412	1,450	...	...	813	2,501	78,418	593	77	932	2,326	1,620	913	16

Chanashoomaree Table of the Kodungaloor Yeddawuggay appertaining to Cochin.

—	Bramins of various Castes.	Umblawassy or different Castes, Variar, Maroyen, Poosharodee, &c., connected with the Religious Establishment.	Nairs including all Denomination.	Different Classes of Weavers, Washermen, Barbers, &c. &c.	Various Castes of Tamuls from the Eastern Coast.	Konconies, Puppudachettys and Koodoomeecarrahs.	Various Castes of Artificers, Smiths, Carpenters, &c. &c.	Mussulmen and Jonah Mopula.	Christians of every Descriptions.	Eleewers or as they are indifferently known, Showans, Teeans and which Class comprises the whole of the lower order.	Pooleeans, Parriars or the different Classes of Prædial Slaves.	Total Number of Castes.	Total of Males.	Total of Females.	Total Population.
Kodungaloor, Nataghum	102	60	1,529	95	53	542	251	954	436	1,550	950	46	3,192	3,430	6,622

(Signed) P. E. CONNER,
Assistant Surveyor-General's Department.

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Memoir of the Kodungaloor Yeddawuggay appertaining to Cochin.

Divisions.	Nataghum or Sub-division.	Moories or Villages.	Names of the Villages.		Stations of Reference.				Remarks.
					⊙ Kyepulla Station.	⊙ Kodungaloor Fort and Station.	⊙ Pooyecotta Station.		
	1		*Kodungaloor, Nataghum.*						
		1	Lokamaleshwurrum		S. 4½ W. 2, 4¼ ...	......	N. 70⅓ W. 2, 6 ...	......	The large celebrated Pagoda.
		2	Mandhamunnay		S. 28½ W. 2, 4¾ ...	......	N. 70⅓ W. 3, 6¼ ...	......	Pagoda.
		3	Maithulla		South 3, 1¾ ...	N. 36 W. 3, 0½ ...	N. 84½ W. 2, 3 ...	......	Pagoda and Palace.
		4	Irrecaad		S. 40½ W. 4, 2½ ...	N. 68½ W. 3, 5½ ...	N. 88½ W. 5, 1⅓ ...	......	Pagoda.
		5	Ullyeecode		S. 26 W. 5, 3 ...	S. 87 W. 3, 0 ...	S. 74 W. 4, 7½ ...	......	Muzjeed.
		6	Poolloutta		S. 28 W. 1, 6½ ...	N. 4½ E. 3, 0½ ...	N. 40 W. 2, 3¼ ...	......	Center of Village.
		7	Narrainamungalum		S. 59 E. 1, 6 ...	N. 12¼ E. 3, 7 ...	N. 19¾ W. 2, 6 ...	......	Small Pagoda.

(Signed) P. E. CONNER,
Assistant Surveyor-General's Department.

MEMOIR OF THE CODACHAYREE DISTRICT OF COCHIN.

Its Situation, Extent and Boundaries.—The District of Kodachayree presents a most irregular outline, its figure however, if it can be said to bear annalogy to any particular one, may be called triangular, having the apex on the West; it is bounded on the South by Aulungaad (the most Northern District of Travancore) for twenty-eight Miles, nineteen of which pursue a winding course marking the frontiers of the two States by artificial rather than Natural limits, indeed a more factitious one, cannot be well imagined; the Shalacoodee River forms the line of division on the Eastern share of this boundary for twenty-three Miles, separating for the greater part of this distance Kodachayree from the Iddiara and Naithoad Hills (dependant on Travancore) on the South, Puthuncherra belonging to the above state and Mukkundapuram, the latter for fourteen the former for eight Miles, pass along the Western precints, while the insulated subdivision of Poodhoocaad and the District of Trichoowapayroor define a part of the Northern boundary each for ten Miles, the Tenmalepuram Tallook of South Malabar occupies the Eastern share of the Northern frontier for twelve Miles, passing over steep hills, on quitting which it follows the course of the Caurapausa Polay for seven Miles, this stream marking the limit between the tract under review and the District of Chittoor. A Peremitre of a hundred and four and half Miles comprehends an area of three hundred and forty-two and three-quarter Square Miles, an ample space, whose capacity however bears no proportion to the superficies just mentioned, scarcely one-twelfth of which is under Cultivation, of the remaining portion two-thirds may be considered as consisting of hills and for the greater part overrun with Forest which appears within later years to have greatly encroached on the inhabited tracts, along the Eastern Skirts of which marks of previous occupation are every where discernable, there is some extent of Waste Lands and parts of the District wear a deserted appearance.

Divisions and their Boundaries.—Kodachayree is divided (exclusive of Uddaur Gramom, whose area is included in that of Khodacoullungcurray of Aulungaad) into four Proverties, their various areas present a wide difference, the mean of which would give to each eighty-five and half Square Miles, the average of the two largest and mountainous ones would be a hundred and forty-one, the more populous twenty-seven, or regarding only the inhabited tracts, each Proverty will have a medium area of fifty-six Square Miles, which would allow to the sixty-four villages comprehended within the limits of the District, each a superficies of one and three-quarters Square Miles. Of this extent, three hundred and forty Acres are under culture, the Population of each village amounts to two hundred and fifty-five Souls, that of its Cattle two hundred and fifteen head.*

Cusbahs, Droogs, Forts, Market-places and other considerable Places.—Kodachayree though one of the largest subdivisions, and comprehending within its limits an immense extent of Territory (not much more than one-twentieth is under culture) contains only thirteen Villages each of which so resembles the other that it is difficult to find any features of discrimination. At Codachayree is seen the remains of a Kotay or small fortification once the residence of a Kurtaw (his descendants live in the neighbourhood but have neither property or authority) who in earlier times swayed the surrounding Country. This is now quite deserted, and Shalacoodee may be considered the principal place; the Officers of the several District Authorities who reside here are seen on the bank of the River close to the Kolaghum, there is a Nelpurray and small Plantation now unnoticed but that appears to have been laid

* The names of the Subdivision, composing this District have inadvertantly been omitted in the above Article they are viz., Codachayree, Thaulaycaad, Paulathingul and Koruttee.

out with care; in its vicinity is a small Christian Petta terminated as usual by a Church, a few fine Villages stretch along both banks of the River (only about twenty-six miles of the District lie South of the stream) but are not particularly distinguishable from each other, which may indeed be said of those composing.

Paulathingul, the subdivision like that of the preceding one occupies a wide space, but the larger share of it deserves the Character of Mountainous, nor is much more than one-seventeenth of it under Culture, it contains eighteen Villages, collected for the greater part along the Western boundary, none of them offer any peculiarities deserving of remark, the more Eastern ones are in part deserted from the constant inroads of Elephants whose ravages render Culture difficult or rather useless. Thotteypaul, Rhapaul, Purrapoocurray and Nundiakurray strewed along the bank of a fine stream are the most conspicuous Villages, at the latter is a Cutcherrie and the one preceeding it is distinguished by a small Church, Verundrapoolly only deserves notice as being one of the principal Sanjayam (Timber-cutting) Stations.

The Thaulaycaad Proverty, narrow in its breadth, considerable in its length, but limited in its area, contains nothing upon which it is at all necessary to dwell, in the description, of the thirteen Villages belonging to it Maulamoory is the largest and most conspicuous, it is a straggling tho' rather large Petta belonging to Christians but also having a few Jews and Lubbays amongst its inhabitants, it now wears a deserted appearance but is stated at some period not very remote to have enjoyed a considerable share of trade (for which it is well situated being on an excellent and convenient inland Navigation and in the vicinity of a fine Road) scarcely a vestage of which now remains: Auwuttathoor is now an ordinary Village remarkable however for its large Pagoda, it is situated to have been one of the thirty-two Grams into which this part of Malliallum (that is from Neel Ishwurrum to Kunneea Coomary) was in earlier times divided. Thaulaycaad is itself a place of no sort of importance, being only a few Bazars kept by Christians. A' Kooycaadchayree is a Cutcherry and Tannah neither of which or the place are of any note.

Koruthee, the most Southern, is one of the most populous and best cultivated (nearly one-half of it is subject to tillage) of the Subdivisions of this District; it contains twenty Villages, of which that from which it derives its designation is the largest and most remarkable, it consists of a neat and rather large Petta, inhabited by Christians who have here a spacious Church, at Kelluckkamoory is seen the ruins of an old Bungalow or Kolaghum belonging to the Rajah; Moonoothurray is an extensive Village, it has some few Portugueze Inhabitants living along the banks of the river. Koolloor is conspicuous for its size and the celebrity of its Pagoda. Koondoor is a large Village, crowning for a long way the banks of the River, the little Fort in its vicinity, now in ruins, once encircled the Illum of a Numboory of consequence. Murrathumpuddee is a Tannah and a few Bazars. The various other Villages presenting nothing particular, their enumeration may be postponed.

The confined tract of territory nearly insulated in the Koruthee Subdivision is generally known under the term of Uddaurgram, it has a superficies of ten Square Miles and contains twelve Villages, this tract appears at a very distant period to have been conferred at least in part, (for nothing can equal the perplexity of those kind of tenures) on the Pagoda of Annanuddee which was the property of or governed by the Purraur Rajah, in right of whom Travancore now holds the lands belonging to the temple and shares with Cochin the Revenue of the tract now the subject of remark, but the latter state must be considered as having a permanent authority over it; in addition to a portion of its land Revenue it enjoys that arising from the Tobacco and Salt Monopolies and other minor sources. Annanuddee is the most remarkable place in this extent, the celebrity of its Temple attracts a large population of the higher Classes, who are thickly scattered along the banks of the River on which it is seated; in its vicinity are a few Bazars, at one of them was once held a Weekly Market, not however now kept there, close to the Pagoda is a Kolaghum, large but of the ordinary rustic order, the other places deserve no particular notice being merely Villages of the usual kind. Kaudhecollum is an insulated one belonging to Uddaurgram.

The Military frontier of Travancore may be considered as marked by the fortified lines passing through the Southern part of the Codachayree District, the space they occupy having been purchased by that state for the purpose of their erection. It is not easy now to say what motives dictated the choice, for an inspection of their position and the ground in its immediate vicinity will not solve the difficulty. The lines occupying for the greater part the crests of a series of slopes comparatively open and not remarkable for either elevation or steepness. Commencing at Yellunjayree, East of which the Hills (frequently percipitous always high and woody) are supposed to afford a sufficient defence, they run in an irregular course, their senuosity arising from the necessity of conforming to the ground over which they pass, though the wall alike pursues its course over eminence and Valley for the wide extent of twenty-four Miles, terminating at Jacotay, a name sometimes given to the whole work, to which however the designation of Vettycotay more properly belongs, independant of its extreme length which would require an army to defend, the weakness of its profile and inequality of its construction is such as to offer no barrier that could prevent or scarcely retard invasion. The Fortification consists of a rather strong embankment and Parapet of Earth, the whole height not measuring on the average (for the elevation is not always the same) above fifteen feet at most; the Ditch may generally be about half that depth, nor does its breadth exceed more than two or three feet at the utmost beyond that measurement; the berm has considerable breadth and on it was originally planted an Abbatis or Bamboo hedge, which preserved with care has flourished with great luxuriance, in some places nearly filling the Ditch, in others spreading beyond its counterscarp. A fine Avenue, having a broad and level road between it and the Rampart, follows on the inside the whole course of those Lines which its lofty exuberance now partly overshadows; the Bastion and numerous small works, amounting in all to Forty-two, that are seen at irregular intervals along this Fortification, differ not in materials from its other parts, the former generally are little more than mere protuberances of an oblong form, the latter closed behind (all other parts are open) are occasionally somewhat more elevated than the Walls, but do not generally possess much more intrinsic strength; the whole extent does not appear to have been constructed with equal care, particularly from Krishnacotta (Kodungaloor) Westward, where the embankment is now with difficulty to be traced, nor does it ever appear to have had the same elevation as the more Eastern share, arising perhaps from the belief that the River afforded some protection. The effects of time are visible on the works, which appear to have been demolished in a few places and that partially, during the period of the invasion. They are, particularly towards the Eastward, covered with Forest of a very large growth, and the mound is then seen considerably rounded off, in the more central space (indeed the symptoms of decay are perhaps confined to the extremities) they have preserved their Ancient form and are still very perfect, but almost every where overrun with a thick Vegetation of Shrubby plants and Brambles. It has not been found easy to learn with certainty the point at which Tippoo in his attempt to carry those lines was foiled, there must always have been abundant of assailable places, but it is probable his Engineers did not make the most judicious choice, his defeat however would bespeak the bad arrangement of the attack or the vigor of the defence rather than the strength of the Fortification opposed to him, (which though an immense, almost stupendous, certainly useless work) presenting no difficulties the most ordinary enterprize would not easily surmount. The idea of thus Fortifying a large extent of frontier is in itself preposterous, and it is only to be regretted that the immense expence of treasure and labour wasted in the futile attempt had not been more beneficially employed.

Rivers and Annicuts on them and Canals.—The Shalacoodee runs from its source to its embouchure a course of seventy Miles, forty-five of which pass thro' or border this District, a detailed account of the main and various subsidiary streams contributing to this River will be found given, in consequence a few brief remarks will here suffice. Till within eighteen miles of its Mouth the Shalacoodee flows through a wild and Mountainous Country, but on entering the inhabited tracts and during its progress through them, a perpetual succession of groves, habitations and cultivated Lands crown its banks here steep (gradually becoming

less so towards the West) cragy and often high, the bed is too deep to admit the waters of this River being serviceable in irrigation, they are however highly so in the traverse of the Country, being Navigable to Shalacoodee and practicable for Rafts Eighteen Miles beyond that Town, at that distance the hills forming a narrow chasm, rise with rapidity from the stream, whose waters fall precipitously from above; being hurled with turbulent violence over a rock of about Eighty feet perpendicular height, the scene is interesting almost grand, and were it not for the extreme wildness of the tract in which it lies, the devotion of the Hindoos would doubtless have decorated it with Temples, while the superstition would have peopled it with imaginary divinities.* Quitting the Adrampully Cateract, except where passing the foot of steep hills, the Country falls gently towards the River, its bed is extremely rocky and irregular (Sandy in the Western parts but even there occasionally impeded with Rocks) but when swelled by the influx of numberless streams has considerable depth, the current is frequently interrupted by lesser falls, but during the periods of its floods it would appear that Timber could be floated down it without much difficulty, and at this season perhaps might pass even the larger Cateract with impunity, the hill people think otherwise, but the attempt has never been made although it would certainly be worth while to try the experiment.

The Poodhoocaud River passes for some distance through this District, and for its course here has steep banks overgrown with Forests except when running thro' the cultivated Country, and a shallow stream, admitting however during the rains floats of Timber for a considerable distance East of the places from which it takes its name. Of the smaller streams, the Cannokoykuddu is the deepest, its banks, high immediately at its Mouth, decrease receding from it, the lands along them are swampy, as are those that border the narrow Inlet of the Lake passing from Thuruttur to Murrathumpuddee; there are numerous Mountain torrents and more placid streams intersecting the District, but they are not of sufficient importance to deserve remark.

Lakes, Tanks and Reservoirs.—There are no Lakes or large Tanks and only the ordinary small Reservoirs, of which upwards of two thousand of permanent construction, independant of those of inferior Note, are found.

Mountains, Hills, &c.—The extent of hills coming within the limits of this District has already been noted, in fact two-thirds of its whole area may be considered as completely Mountainous. Pondymoody (a land Mark known by the designation of the Ass's Ears form its two Conical tops) towers above the whole of this Alpine tract, which, when viewed from its lofty summits, appears almost a comparative plain. The base of this hill on the West is formed of steep high ridges, on the East it partly rises from a rough elevated table land. In succession to Pondymoody, the immense ridge running East and West, whose extremities are terminated by the Coombunchayry and Paulapullymulla hills, is the most conspicuous. It is of immense elevation, of precipitous steepness, falling with a rapid declivity (during the whole of its course measuring upwards of thirteen Miles) into the valley below Coombunchayry. Ponomella, and Paulapully raise their elevated summits beyond the general level of this Mountainous Wall, which gives way on the Westward to elevations of minor consideration. This Appinine presents the most (almost only) perfect ridge discernible throughout the hilly tract. Sharpunmale, Kotumpurramoody and Maythullay or Codachayry hills are conspicuous tops of chains of lesser height and regularity, of course the latter top falls with considerable steepness, on the South towards the River along which for some distance it passes in a rocky wall; Waullayraymoody, Kooraymal and Coomboodanmoody are the most remarkable tops of these ridges springing from Maythullay. Codachayree Hill or Hills (for it consists of three conspicuous summits) has less elevation but is more remarkable as being insulated: The soil of the bases of those Hills and that of the comparatively low eminences into which they sometime subside, is a dark permeable and apparently rich earth, whose fertility might be inferred from the large Timber it produces, and the thick vegetation of underwood creepers,

* The true height of the Waterfall is 130 feet *sheer*. The width of the river being 200 yards. The modern name is Atherpalli.—*J.C.H.*

grass, &c. it supports, no attempts appear to have been made to try by Cultivation its productive powers.

Roads, Passes and Defiles.—This District is crossed by several fine Roads; the two most conspicuous ones are that uniting Poothumvoyleecurray *viâ* Bhagavadi Gate, and that connecting Angamalee with the latter place, this road passing over Korruttee and Shalacoodee and joining as has been stated at Poodhoocaud, those communications are similar in point of character, passing over low comparatively open slopes accompanied by fine Avenues shading a tolerably broad road, in fact wanting only to cross the Nullahs and Valleys that intersect them Bridges and Causeways, conveniencies that would complete their excellence. Shalacoodee is connected by a Cross Road of a tolerable character with Irringalacody, while branches from the Poothunvaleecurray road unite Maulamoory and Annanuddee with that place; the Mountainous tract is also traversed by some communications deserving note, rather from their being the only ones, than any facilities they offer. Pondymoody is accessible more especially during the earlier part of the route, by a tolerable good path way, the more Southern and Eastern parts are explored with less convenience, but one of the most important of those Mountain traces unites Verundrapully with Wurrakunchairy, this Route passes for the greater part along the rugged foot of the Ponmulla ridge, and it is so difficult that four days of laborious Marching were necessary to complete it. The above comprise the principal communications nor is it necessary to describe any of the lesser ones.

Agrarams of Bramins, Polliams and Jagheers.—There are here no Jagheers of any kind, a few Saumunders or those of Chettry descent, and seventy-two Kurtows or Maudumbeemars are enumerated amongst the Population, but they hold no lands under the above tenure, retaining their possessions generally on the conditions common to most of the better class of Ryots. There are no particular Establishment for Bramins beyond those of the ordinary kind, this Class here is for a greater part composed of Numboories (those of foreign extraction amounting to only a sixth) and compose one twenty-sixth, but added to the Umblawassee or Castes connected with Religious establishments amount to one-seventeenth of the whole Inhabitants.

Remarkable Buildings.—There are no modern Buildings at all Remarkable, and the ancient ones are limited to a very short list, they have been incidentally mentioned, nor have any been left unnoticed that deserve to be added to the previous enumeration; the various Religious buildings and places are of the character and kind so frequently described, they are numbered at upwards of Seventeen hundred, of those, Anwuttathoor and Koondoor are the most conspicuous Pagodas. Six Churches, are included in the above amount, those at Koruttee, Umblacaad (in whose vicinity is a ruined one) and Kelleekee Shalacoodee are rather large and handsome buildings having parishes of considerable magnitude, the congregation here are Romo-Syrians and the average would give six hundred and sixty-six to each Church.

Mines, Minerals and Manufactures.—Of the Mines and Minerals of this District but little can be said, (some of the streams deposit an Iron Ore but it is not turned to any account) none in fact are known to exist in it, and its Manufactures are still more confined than those of the neighbouring Districts, which it has been seen are by no means remarkable for their industry in this particular. The Manufacture of the plantation products (except fitting the Areka for sale) employs but a very small part of the Population, one-fourteenth of which however are connected with the various domestic trades and professions, those vocations however it may be said, serve rather to mark a Class than the particular business it follows, much the larger share of the proportion abovementioned being, as before often remarked, rather Agriculturists than Artificers.

Cattle, Animals, &c.—It will readily be believed that the Cattle of one District differs not materially from those of another, those reared here are as usual confined to Oxen, Cows, Buffaloes, all in pretty equal proportions but in confined numbers, giving on the area of the whole District only twenty-one to the Square Mile, or on the inhabited parts sixty-six to the Square Mile; they bear a more favorable proportion to the Population than superficies, allowing nearly half an Animal to each Individual. All the wild Animals common to the Mountainous part

of the Country are found in the Hilly parts of the District, the wild Buffaloe and Elephant are the most numerous, the latter destructive as usual, quits his shady covert and ravages the fields of the Husbandmen just as he is about to reap them, the depredations of the Elephant has partly depopulated the skirts of the non-inhabited tract, this Animal is taken in Pits thro' out this space.

Soil, Productions and Mode of Husbandry.—Some of the Vallies particularly in the Northern part of the District are of the Poonjay kind, and there the soil is a deep fertile Mud, in the more elevated glens it is of the same Clayy' kind that has been noted as common in the other neighbouring parts, somewhat permiable as having a slight mixture of whitish sand, an ingredient that does not enter into the soil of the higher grounds, which is a light, occasionally gravelly Earth well adapted to the produce of Dry grains; the soil of the hilly space has already been noticed as being along the bases of the greater elevations a dark clay of great apparent fertility, it is only towards the summits of those heights that the granite is commonly observable. Rice is the principal production, Twenty-one thousand seven hundred and sixty Acres being under on a rough Average its Culture, this amount allows one and a seventeenth Acre to each individual, and the Revenue derived from the above source amounts to twenty thousand four hundred and sixty-four Rupees, being something less than two shillings an acre only. The ordinary Vegetable productions are common here. Of its plantations upwards of sixty-four thousand productive trees are scattered through Four thousand seven hundred and eighty-two Gardens, of this Amount the Areka composes nearly an half, the Kodhapany (Corypha) a fourth, Jack and Cocoanut naking up the remainder. Three thousand nine hundred and seventy-two Rupees are derived from Porrayed-dums, to the above forming the principal heads may be added a trifle arising from contingencies (this however has not here been included) making the total Land Revenue 24,436 Rupees, or on the whole superficies 71 Rupees per Square Mile, but confining the average only to the inhabited tract, it will amount to 220 Rupees per Square Mile, or about a shilling an Acre; in fact Codachayry tho' one of the largest, is of all the other Districts the least productive; the Pepper produce is not included, there are here about 7,000 Vines.

Population, &c.—Its population is confined to the South-Western part of the District, and closest in the Southern extremity. A hill tribe (some few belonging to the still more wretched one of Naiddies are seen wandering about the inhabited parts) roam thro' the Mountainous tracts, which never had other Inhabitants, but the Population of the District has been much larger than we now see it, giving at present on the whole superficies not quite 48 or on the Cultivated share 147 to the Square Mile, a density very inferior to its extent or to its capability of supporting a larger number. The population is as usual split into various Castes, there are here 62 different ones. Of those the Christians (almost all of the Romo-Syrian Sect) are the most predominant, constituting nearly one-fourth of the whole, the proportion of the Nairs, Eluwars, and prædial Slaves, though having some variety, are not materially different, each composing about seven-fortieths, the second of the foregoing are however more numerous than the other two, there are nearly four persons to each House. Adults Compose something less than two-thirds, the desparity in the amount of the sexes is very slight but the excess is on the side of the Female. The extent of Cultivated lands would allow to each Family of five persons, Eight Acres of Rice grounds, a tolerable share but not supported by the Plantations, which only give twenty-four productive trees to each such Family, to whom a distribution of the Agricultural stock (which is here in about the usual proportion) would allow nearly three head of Cattle and more than cne Implement of Husbandry, and about three prædial Slaves to two such families.

(Signed) P. E. CONNER, Lieut.,
Assistant Surveyor-General's Department.

Dazajadda Table of the Codachayree District.

Codachayree District.	Villages.	Area of Proverties.	Estimated Extent under Paddy Cultivation.	Population to the Square Mile.	Number of Houses.	Estimated Number of Paddy Fields comprising the Varupu, Moondagun, Ponjah, &c. &c.	Number of Poray Cundum or Number of Porays of Seed sown on them.	Number of Husbandmen.	Number of Porayeddums or Gardens.	Coconut, Areka and Jack Trees.	Number of Garden Holders.	Areka and Toddy Shops.	Ploughs and Spades.	Bullocks, Cows and Buffaloes.	Reservoirs and Wells.	Religious Buildings and Places of all Descriptions.	Public Buildings and Vyumbalum, Ootperries, Chowkies, &c. &c.
Codachayree Proverty	13	166	8	28	1,108	...	19,614	684	1,560	15,908	993	14	1,161	1,796	623	339	29
Koruttee	20	30¾	13¼	182	1,351	...	20,878	603	1,564	11,800	1,027	20	901	2,202	1,060	863	27
Thaullaycaad	13	23½	5	144	860	...	21,109	558	641	9,860	790	17	674	1,977	454	260	16
Paulathungal	18	122½	7½	26	891	...	28,992	570	1,017	10,963	1,078	19	564	1,390	266	300	11
Total ...	64	342¾	33¾	380	4,210	...	90,593	2,415	4,782	48,531	3,888	70	3,300	7,365	2,403	1,762	83

Chanashoomaree Table of the Codachayree District.

Codachayree District.	Bramins of various Castes.	Umblawassy or different Castes of Variar, Maroyen, Pooshארodee, &c., connected with the Religious Establishment.	Nairs including all Denominations.	Different Classes of Weavers, Washermen, Barbers, &c. &c.	Various Castes of Tamuls from the Eastern Coast.	Konconies, Puppadachettys and Koodoomeecarras.	Various Castes of Artificers, Smith, Carpenters, &c. &c.	Mussulmens and Jonah Mopula.	Jews.	Christians of every Descriptions.	Eleewurs or as they are indifferently known Chogans, Teeans in which class is comprised the whole of the lower order.	Pooleans, Parriars or the different Classes of Predial Slaves.	Total Number of Castes.	Total of Males.	Total of Females.	Total Population.
Codachayree Proverty	205	59	659	46	22	65	259	5	...	1,253	1,039	712	49	2,153	2,171	4,824
Koruttee	233	78	1,401	98	71	31	418	87	...	1,182	946	928	46	2,648	2,825	5,473
Thaullaycaad	74	77	354	40	...	135	89	111	14	824	817	791	39	1,651	1,675	3,326
Paulathungal	112	107	544	64	9	44	186	1	...	739	806	577	43	1,619	1,570	3,189
Total ...	624	321	2,958	248	102	275	952	204	14	3,998	3,608	3,008	67	8,071	8,241	16,312

(Signed) P. E. CONNER, Lieut.,
Assistant Surveyor-General's Department.

Memoir of the Codachayree District of Cochin.

Divisions.	Proverties or Subdivisions.	Moories or Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Stations of Reference. ⊙ Shalacoodee Church Station.	⊙ Codachayree Hill Station.	⊙ Mungaud Station.	⊙ Bagawuddi Station.	Remarks.
1			CODACHAYREE DISTRICT.					
	1		*Codachayree Proverty.*					
		1	Kerrukka Shalacoodee	S. 12½ W. 0, 4¾; and from Pootunvaleecurray R. Church No. ...			... ...	Cutcherry.
		2	Pudhdeeara	N. 67½ E. 1, 6½ ...	S. 9¾ E. 3, 0 ...	......	......	Granary.
		3	Yaillingeewurry	N. 32½ E. 1, 4½ ...	S. 6⅓ W. 2, 2¾ ...	......	......	Center of Village.
		4	Codachayree	N. 34¾ E. 2, 7½ ...	S. 23¼ E. 1, 3 ...	......	......	Ruined Kholagum.
		5	Payromburray	N. 40½ W. 1, 5 ...	S. 41½ W. 3, 2 ...	......	......	Center of Village.
		6	Potha Moory	N. 16¾ W. 2, 0 ...	S. 43¾ W. 2, 3½ ...	......	......	Ditto.
		7	Puddinyara Shalacoodee	S. 70 W. 1, 5¼ ...	S. 32½ W. 4, 7¾ ...	......	......	Ditto.
		8	Kauroor	W. 2, 4⅓ ...	S. 45¼ W. 5, 1¼ ...	......	......	Ditto.
		9	Aunnulloor	S. 73½ W. 3, 2; and from Pootunvaleecurray R. Church No. ...			N. 67¼ E. 2, 2½ ...	Ditto.
		10	Poolooacurray	S. 55⅜ W. 4, 1	Ditto	ditto	S. 81⅓ E. 2, 6½ ...	Ditto.
		11	Annanaad	From Mooringnoor or Kuruttee Church, No. 53.		N. 67 W. 2, 1 ...	N. 54 E. 3, 1¾ ...	Ditto.
		12	Mooringnoor	Ditto	ditto ...	N. 25½ W. 1, 6 ...	N. 55 E. 4, 5 ...	Ditto.
		13	Mailoor	Ditto	ditto ...	S. 15 E. 20, 5⅓; and from Kellukamoory Bungaloe, N. 10 W. 3, 6.		Pagoda.
	2		*Taulaycaad Proverty.*					
		14	Ooraghum	From Pootunvaleecurray Church, No. 17¼ W. 4, 5½		S. 54 E. 1, 6⅓ ...	......	Center of Village.
		15	Poolloor	Ditto	N. 8¾ W. 5, 4½	S. 86¾ E. 2, 0⅓ ...	......	Ditto.

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Memoir of the Codachayree District of Cochin—continued.

Divisions.	Proverties or Subdivisions.	Moories or Villages.	Names of the Villages.		Stations of Reference. ⊙ Shalacoodee Church.	⊙ Mungaud.	⊙ Bagwutty.		Remarks.
1			CODACHAYREE DISTRICT—*cont.*						
	2		*Taulaycaad Proverty*—cont.						
		16	Auwuttathoor		From Pootunvaleecurray Church N. 9¾ W. 4, 2		S. 56½ E. 2, 5 ...	......	Pagoda.
		17	Kuddapoochayree		Ditto	N. 4 E. 4, 0½	S. 64 E. 3, 4½ ...	......	Pagoda and Cutcherry.
		18	Mooreeauttha		......	E. 3, 3¼; and from Pootunvaleecurray	...	N. 5 E. 5, 5 ...	Pagoda.
		19	Kullaythooncurray		N. 46½ W. 5, 5 ...	N. 87 E. 4, 4½	Ditto ...	N. 15½ E. 6, 0½ ...	Granary.
		20	Thaulaycaad		N. 62 W. 4, 6¼ ...	......	Ditto ...	N. 19 E. 4, 4 ...	Ungaudy.
		21	Kooycaadchayree		N. 80½ W. 4, 2½; and from Pootunvaleecurray Church		...	N. 28 E. 3, 0½ ...	Tannah Cutcherry.
		22	Wurrukkunbaughum		From Pootunvaleecurray Church	S. 85½ E. 1, 6	N. 2¼ W. 1, 4 ...	......	Pagoda.
		23	Wuddummamoory		Ditto	S. 37¼ E. 1, 1¼	N. 57 W. 1, 2¼ ...	......	Center of Village.
		24	Maulau Moorey		Ditto	S. 13½ E. 2, 1¼	S. 69¾ W. 1, 3 ...	......	Church.
		25	Pulleypooram		Ditto	S. 1¼ W. 2, 5¼	S. 61 W. 2, 0¾ ...	......	Center of Village.
		26	Pooyea Moorey		Ditto	S. 14 W. 3, 4½	S. 55¼ W. 3, 1¾ ...	......	Ditto.
	3		*Paulaytungal Proverty.*		⊙ Yelluncoon.	⊙ Mungaud.	⊙ Codacherry, H. S.		
		27	Molunghamoorey		S. 38½ E. 1, 4 ...	N. 23 E. 4, 4 ...	......	......	Center of Village.
		28	Thootteypaul		S. 29¼ E. 2, 1 ...	N. 28 E. 3, 7½ ...	......	......	Pagoda.
		29	Niddampaul		S. 26¾ E. 3, 0 ...	N. 39½ E. 3, 3½ ...	......	......	Principal part of Village.
		30	Purrapoocurray		S. 37 E. 2, 7¼ ...	N. 40½ E. 3, 7¾ ...	......	......	Church.
		31	Mooturrukteykurray		S. 43 E. 3, 4½ ...	N. 50 E. 4, 2 ...	......	......	Center of Village.
		32	Rhapaul		S. 57 E. 3, 4 ...	N. 47½ E. 5, 1 ...	......	......	Ditto.
		33	Nundiacurrey		S. 58 E. 4, 5½ ...	N. 59½ E. 5, 4½ ...	......	......	Cutcherry.
		34	Nellhye		S. 58½ E. 5, 3 ...	N. 70¾ E. 6, 1 ...	......	......	Principal part of Village.
		35	Kolatoor Moory		S. 56 E. 5, 7¾ ...	N. 71 E. 6, 1 ..	N. 63¼ W. 4, 3¼ ...	......	Center of Village.
		36	Chengauloor		S. 70 E. 5, 1½ ...	......	N. 48½ W. 5, 2¾ ...	......	Ditto.
		37	Veallukkapandee		S. 70 E. 6, 0 ...	......	N. 45 W. 4, 4½ ...	......	Ditto.
		38	Nundeywoollum		From Old Fort at Poodhocaud	S. 67 E. 3, 5½ ...	N. 42 W. 3, 4 ...	......	Principal part of Village.
		39	Verundrapooly		Ditto	N. 83 E. 3, 7½ ...	N. 22¾ W. 4, 6½ ...	......	Granary.
		40	Ahlunjayree or Aullaytoor ...		S. 46¾ E. 5, 6 ...	N. 71 E. 5, 1½ ...	......	......	Center of Village.
		41	Virrolapundulloor		From Old Fort at Poodoocaud	S. 66½ E. 4, 4¾ ...	N. 35 W. 2, 5¼ ...	......	Ditto.
		42	Kodukerrey		......	N. 83 E. 6, 2 ...	N. 78½ W. 3, 4½; and from Old fort at Poodoocaud S. 34½ E. 4, 0.		Ditto.

Memoir of the Codacheyree District of Cochin—continued.

Divisions.	Proverties or Subdivisions.	Moories or Villages.	Names of the Villages.		Stations of Reference.				Remarks.
					⊙ Yelluncoon.	⊙ Mungaud.	⊙ Codacherry, H. S.		
1			CODACHEYREE DISTRICT—*cont.*						
	3		*Paulaytungal Proverty*—cont.						
		43	Anhloor		......	S. 70 E. 6, 0 ...	S. 62½ W. 4, 4½ ...	......	Pagoda.
		44	Ahnandapoorum		S. 30 E. 4, 2¼ ...	N. 61 E. 3, 3¼ ...	......	......	Ditto.
	4		*Koruttee Proverty.*		⊙ Yerrathamale Station.	⊙ Bagawaddi Station.	⊙ Angamahlee Station.		
		45	Koondoor		N. 77 E. 1, 5 ...	S. 8¼ E. 4, 3¾ ...	......	......	Pagoda.
		46	Koolloor		N. 57 E. 3, 0¼ ...	S. 28 E. 3, 4¼ ...	......	......	Ditto.
		47	Yairawuttoor		N. 63 E. 3, 2 ...	S. 31 E. 3, 6½ ...	......	......	Principal part of Village.
		48	Thooroothole		N. 46½ E. 0, 7½ ...	S. 3 W. 4, 1 ...	......	......	Pagoda.
		49	Murrathumpuddee		N. 1½ W. 1, 6 ...	S. 18 W. 3, 1½ ...	......	......	Tannah.
		50	Puddinharabaughum		N. 50 W. 2, 6¼ ...	S. 45½ W. 4, 2¼ ...	......	......	Center of Village.
		51	Kooroowullachayree		N. 18 E. 4, 1 ...	S. 23 E. 0, 7½ ...	......	......	Principal part of Village.
		52	Moonoothurray		......	N. 80 E. 3, 6;	and from Korute Church No. 53,	S. 46½ W. 1 M. ...	Center of Village.
		53	Mooringnoor or Koruttee Church.		......	N. 77 E. 4, 5½ ...	N. 27½ W. 5, 3 ...	......	Ditto.
		54	Pudhinharra		......	S 84 E. 4, 6 ...	N. 36 W. 3, 7¾ ...	......	Ditto.
		55	Maumburray		......	S. 73½ E. 4, 4¼ ...	N. 48 W. 3, 5 ...	......	Ditto.
		56	Kellukkamoorey		From Koruttee Church.	S. 53 E. 1, 6 ...	N. 16½ W. 3, 6½ ...	......	Bungalow.
		57	Poowuttheechayree		N. 68½ E. 4, 4⅘ ...	S. 51½ E. 3, 6¼ ...	......	......	Principal part of Village.
					⊙ Bagwutty Cotay, C.	⊙ Yerratty Male Hill.	⊙ Kaunyur Church.	⊙ Maunyailee Hill.	
		58	Vyeendhullah	}	*Vide* Khodhacoullungcurra Proverty of Allungad.				
		59	Vennur						
		60	Mailhuddur						
		61	Kenl Uddaur						
		62	Kumbuddee						
		63	Paulurchayray						
		64	Cullur						

NOTE.—Those villages will be found registered in the Allangaad District; they belong to the Uddaur Gram, a small tract that has already been described as held in common by Travancore and Cochin.

(Signed) P. E. CONNER, Lieut.,
Assistant Surveyor-General's Department.

MEMOIR OF THE MUKUNDAPURAM DISTRICT OF COCHIN.

Its Situation, Extent and Boundaries.—The winding course of the Kodungaloor River for thirteen Miles separates the Mukundapuram District from Chowkaad, a Tallook appertaining to South Malabar, the Puthuncherra Proverty of Travancore bounds it on the South for five Miles, an irregular line of Eleven and half Miles divides it on the East from the Kodachayree District, and the Wurrukkunchayree River for six and half Miles marks the limit between it and Yainamakul, a boundary of thirty-six Miles encloses an area of fifty-two Square Miles, this however only composes the principal part of the District which including its detached portions occupies a superficies of seventy-five and half Square Miles, the most Western portion possesses the largest share of fertility, particularly the banks of the Kodungaloor River, along whose course spreads a wide extent of cultivated lands studded with an uninterrupted succession of Cocoanut groves, but the general capacity of the District is favorable in proportion to its extent, one-third of it being under rice cultivation, and something less than half that proportion taken up by Cocoanut plantations, there is but little waste land, and though a considerable share is occupied by high grounds, a portion of them are subject to tillage, and a larger portion susceptible of it.

Divisions and their Boundaries.—Mukundapuram is divided into four Subdivisions, viz., Arreepaulum, Mahapoocaunum, Mukundapuram, Poodhoocaud, and Paddhanutoulum may be added to those divisions being a small detached tract dependant on this District. Each of the four Proverties that have been named have an average area of eighteen Square Miles, within the limits of Mukundapuram including its detached parts, is comprehended fifty-six Villages, each having on the average a superficies of nearly one and a half Square Miles, of which about two hundred acres will be under cultivation. Population three hundred and forty-five Inhabitants to each Village.

Cusbahs, Droogs, Forts, Market-places and other considerable Places.—There is no Town known as Mukundapuram, but Irringalacoday may be considered as the principal place in the District known under the above designation, it consists of a long wide Street or Bazar, whose houses, often hovels placed at distant intervals, gives it a deserted aspect and it is only during the time of its Market, a periodical one being held here every Saturday, that it wears a more lively appearance, Christians form a large share of its Population except in the vicinity of the Pagoda whose precincts they must not approach. This is one of the most distinguished temples celebrated in the ancient annals of Malliallum, it still retains a share of its former reputation, near it is a small Palace or Kotaram of the Rajahs. The usual District Authorities reside here, and the Cutcherry, situated at the edge of a large stone Reservoir, is more spacious and convenient than such edificies are generally found. Mahapoocaunum from whence the Proverty derives its name, is only distinguished by a delapidated Kolaghum. Maudhaikunum has a small Romo-Syrian Church, and most of the other Villages have the usual number of temples. At Moorukkanaad is a large Nelpurray or Granary; of the remaining places in this subdivision a protracted account is unnecessary and but a very brief enumeration will suffice for those of the adjoining subdivision of

Arreepaulum, the place of this name is a large scattered Village, with some ordinary Pagodas and having a small Church and Ungady in its neighbourhood. Eight more Villages are included within the limits of this subdivision but none deserving any particular remark, nor will it be requisite to dwell at any length in describing those of

Mukundapuram, whose boundary encloses a similar number. At Kurroopuddoonay (a principal Ferry) are a few Lubbay habitations and large Salt

Pundasalla, a little further on under the brow of a low top is an Ootupurray for Bramins, Thekkuncurray and Vayloocurray are small straggling Bazars on the large road having a mixed population of Christians and Labbays, Kotthoonelloor is a small Romo-Syrian Church, an half-deserted Village.

Paddhametaulum is a confined tract lying between Chowkaad and Kodungaloor, the Sea bounding it on the West, it belongs to the Mukundapuram District and contains five Villages encompassed by Topes and Cultivation but none of them deserving any particular remark, appertaining to this space is Teeroowunjeecoullum a large building and a shrine of some note, a little spot in Poollooutta also belongs to the tract now under observation, which like itself has been doubtless at one time the property of the Pagoda. The possessions of ancient temples generally lie in this minute scattered way, and are frequently seen to tesselate the surrounding Districts.

Poodhoocaad is a detached (nor is it now easy to account for the separation) subdivision of Mukundapooram, a fifth part of it is under Culture and a considerable share of that bordering the low lands consists of open arable slopes, it contains eighteen Villages the Petta of the above name being the most remarkable place, it is inhabited by Christians who as usual cluster around a Church, that here is rather spacious and belongs to the Romo-Syrians, this place is situated South-East eight Miles from Trichoor, Irringalacoday being South 12 Miles, the remaining Villages are strewed along the border of the fine valley occupying the Western parts of the Proverty, they present however nothing very remarkable, Trikkoor, Kulloor and Paulliacurray are the most extensive.

Rivers and Annicuts on them and Canals.—The tides entering at Chaitwye and Pullypuram influences the River insulating the tract between them, the more Northern or Yainamakul share of it, has been described, the Kodungaloor or Southern portion is neither so wide or so deep, and its low banks are on the East, from the nature of the ground there, liable to be overflown, the waters of the Wurrukkunchayree River on approaching Mahmum separate into two Channels, but by far the largest portion of its stream passes by the Southern one flowing into the Sea by the Pullepuram embouchure, from Mahmum South to Muddoolokathoo Pully a distance of more than eight Miles, the River is comparatively narrow and always Navigable for small Boats, is in the dry season passed with difficulty, by those of a larger kind, from the last mentioned place its hitherto sandy bottom gradually changes to a dark mud as the River enlarges into the space occupied by a number of small Islands near Yeddawullungee. The Wurrukkunchayree River for the distance it passes through the Poodhoocaud Subdivision is comparatively narrow and shallow, numerous small streams intersect the District but they are all of too inferior Note to require mention. The little inlet extending to Arreepaulum admits boats to that place.

Lakes, Tanks and Reservoirs.—There are no large Tanks, Canals, or Artificial Works for irrigation, but upwards of two thousand small reservoirs (two-thirds of which permanently built of stones) are enumerated, independant of numberless others of minor consequence, as yielding water for domestic purposes.

Mountains, Hills, Forests, Woods, Jungles, &c.—There are no Hills in this District, the Western parts of it are occupied by low spreading slopes having a generally equal level, the tops of Maungaud and Kyepulley barely overtopping the adjacent grounds; some of the higher hills terminate in the Eastern parts of Poodhoocaud, or rather there begin to melt into the waving Country that borders the cultivated lands, it is open, as are those slopes (partially at least,) that have been mentioned as running along the Eastern boundary of the District, but a considerable deal of low stunted and often thick Jungle is sprinkled along their bases, no valuable or useful timber of any kind however is found to grow in it, that required for the ordinary domestic uses is readily procurable, but timber of large or moderate dimensions must be brought from the thicker Forests.

Roads, Passes and Defiles.—It is needless to describe or enumerate the various small paths that uniting one Village with another wind in every direction through the District, which is only intersected by one large communication passing direct from Kurroopuddoonay to Punnuncoullum, where the River is passed by means of a

Jungar (planks laid traversely on too small boats and which railed in forms a convenient stage). This is a part of the large road leading from Cochin to Trichoor, the Country over which it runs is uneven and intersected by a number of small streams, (few of which are crossed on bridges) is not free from other interruptions, but is generally broad, is tolerably even and shaded by an Avenue of Jack, Mangoe, and Cashu for the whole of the Distance; the River passing along the Western boundary gives at all seasons a ready access to the Country in its vicinity.

Agrarams of Bramins, Polliams and Jaghiers.—There are no Jaghiers here, lands are held on the Vritee tenure by three hundred and twenty-one persons, but the aggregate extent is of little importance, the portion of each being exceedingly limited; there are upwards of a hundred and twenty-one Chettrys and Kurtaows or descendants of petty Chiefs, but their possessions and authority are on an equally confined scale, the Pagoda of Irringalacoday has some lands, but the space appertaining to it is by no means large, those lands lie strewn in the Districts around, and are in too minute and scattered portions to deserve the labour necessary in searching for and tracing them. The various Establishments for Brahmins are of the usual kind and have been incidentally mentioned, they have no Agrarams here but this class find a subsistance at every Temple, that of Irringalacoday attracts large numbers. Nomboories and the lower Ranks of Malliallum Bramins constitute four-fifths of the whole Amount, which however is only in the proportion of one thirty-fourth of the Population, or added to those united with Religious Establishments, compose not quite one twenty-third of the Inhabitants.

Remarkable Buildings.—The remarkable buildings, or indeed those of the slightest note, are as usual confined to those dedicated to religious purposes, upwards of three thousand are enumerated as belonging to this District, but by far the largest portion of this ample number are shrines of very inferior consequence, the Temple of Irringalacoday has already been mentioned as one of the most conspicuous, to its intrinsic rather than external merits must be ascribed the reputation it enjoys, as though spacious, the edifice is after the usual model too repeatedly mentioned to render a delineation of its complex Architecture here requisite. Irringalacoday was the chief place of one of the thirty-two Grams into which this part of Malliallum was divided at a remoter period of its history; the Chief of this temple is a Sunnasy, who (in right of some Ancient privilege) is nominated (being chosen from certain Families) by the Prince of Travancore. He enjoys considerable immunities, is proceeded by the Lamp and Sword, in fact all the ensigns of Chief Authority, he acknowledges no superior declines rising even in the presence of the Prince, an implacability of punctilio he has not often occasion to show. This character is by no means scrupulous in the observance of those austerities the term would imply indeed he has no leisure for the practice of such mortifications, the whole business of the temple sacred and profane being administered by him. In temporal capacity he watches over the expenditure and collects the Revenue, drawn as has been seen chiefly from lands the property of the Pagodas. Of the others it is only necessary to mention Teeroowunjeecoullum as in succession to Irringalacoday the most spacious and celebrated. In the long list of religious buildings and places is included four Churches belonging to the Christians, but none of those are of any particular note, on the average each would possess a congregation of eight hundred and thirty-seven Souls, but this number will be considerably reduced by deducting those belonging to Pootunchayree Church and some few large ones in its vicinity.

Mines, Minerals and Manufactures.—No Mines or any valuable or curious Minerals have been found to exist here, and the Manufactures are confined to the ordinary ones (so frequently mentioned) connected with the Cocoanut Plantations whose produce is made into the usual variety of Articles. To those may be added the Manufacture of a little Sugar, and Cloth of the most ordinary kind and coarsest texture. Those connected with the common domestic trades and professions compose about one-eighteenth of the whole population, but it may be remarked as has been done in other Districts, that the exercise of the vocations ascribed to them are regarded only as a secondary source of subsistance, Agriculture being the primary one.

Cattle, Animals, &c.—The cattle of Mukundapuram are of the same breed and species as those of the surrounding Districts, Buffaloes compose a third of the

whole amount which gives a hundred and six to the Square Mile being something less than half a Cow, Ox or Buffaloe to each Individual, a favorable proportion greater however in the Western Subdivisions, Poodhoocaud has the largest share of pasturage lands, this is the only Proverty in which the wild Animals have yet encroached, of those the Elephant is the most numerous and destructive.

Soil, Productions and Mode of Husbandry.—The productions of the several Districts present but little variety, the chief one of this, like the others is Rice. About sixteen thousand six hundred and forty Acres are devoted to its culture, for the increase of which, at least on the low lands there is no great space left, the above superficies allows about Nine-tenths of an Acre to each individual, a Revenue of 22,130 Rupees is drawn from those lands or something more than four Shillings an Acre. Next to the grain produce in importance is that of the plantations, the productive trees found in them are the Cocoanut, (this valuable Palm is here chiefly seen in the Western parts) Arreka and Kodhapany (Corypha) they are seen in pretty equal shares, except the latter which rather predominates, the Plantain and Mango are also found in those gardens, but they are not taxable, Pepper also (there are four thousand three hundred and eighty-five Vines) composes part of their productions, exclusive of it the Revenue acquired from this source amounts only to four thousand five hundred and seventy-six Rupees being less than one and half Rupees per Porayeddum, the ordinary culinary Vegetables great varieties of the Yam, &c., are found in abundance here. The Cultivation of the Perrumboo lands though carried on to some extent is unproductive, at least to the Circar, yielding when added to the amount of votive offerings to Temples, (both which heads are termed Puddavy Sunjayem) only hundred and eighty Rupees, making the whole land Revenue of the District amount to twenty-six thousand eight hundred and eighty-six Rupees, being three hundred and fifty-six Rupees per Square Mile or one and half Shillings an Acre on the whole area.

Population, &c.—That of this District clusters along the Cultivated lands (at least for a great part) that follow the course of the Kodungaloor River, and in the Poodhoocaud Subdivision is collected almost entirely in the South-Western parts. The general density of the Population of the District, considering its aspect is particularly favorable giving two hundred and forty-eight to the Square Mile, there is a very slight disparity in the number of the sexes, that of the Female having an excess of something more than a sixtieth, the number of houses allow one to every five persons, the Inhabitants are as usual separated into a great variety of orders, seventy-five different Castes forming as many distinct Classes, of those the Elewars are the most predominant, composing six-twentieths of the Population. Nairs and Christians are here in pretty equal numbers being each something under four twentieths, Mahomedans though rather numerous here constitute only one twentieth, Konkanies amount to half and Prædial Slaves three times that proportion, the distribution of Cultivated lands and Plantations would allow to every Family of five persons, Five Acres rice grounds, something more than forty productive trees, something more than one Agricultural implement, Five Prædial Slaves, and eight head of Cattle to three such Families. The cultivated lands are held by eighteen hundred and ninety-one Ryots each of whom hold on the average nearly nine Acres of arable low lands, fifteen hundred and sixty-seven Gardens are shared between two thousand husbandmen, each of whom possess about sixty productive trees.

(Signed) P. E. CONNER, Lieut.,
Assistant Surveyor-General's Department.

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Dazajadda Table of the Mukundapuram District.

Mukundapooram District.	Villages.	Area of Proverties.	Estimated Extent under Paddy Cultivation.	Population to the Square Mile.	Number of Houses.	Estimated Number of Paddy Fields comprising the Veruppu, Moondagun, Poonjah, &c. &c.	Number of Poray Cundum, or Number of Porays of seed sown on them.	Number of Husbandmen.	Number of Porayed-dums or Gardens.	Cocoanut, Areka and Jack Trees.	Number of Garden Holders.	Arrack and Toddy Shops.	Ploughs and Spades.	Bullocks, Cows and Buffaloes.	Reservoirs and Wells.	Religious Buildings and places of all descriptions.	Public Buildings on Vyumbalum, Ootperries, Chowkies, &c. &c.
Areepaulum Proverty	11	19½	10	272	1,021	...	...	...	...	47,673	...	15	883	2,437	344	914	9
Mahapooraunum	14	16¼	5½	329	1,204	...	...	...	...	14,073	...	9	797	1,869	427	954	21
Mukundapuram	8	16½	4½	165	580	...	...	...	...	21,488	...	8	574	1,349	221	406	20
Poodhoocaud	19	20½	4¼	204	519	...	...	...	...	8,689	...	9	711	1,903	458	475	14
Paddhanutaulum	4	2¾	1	489	317	...	...	...	...	27,435	...	4	171	443	568	313	5
Total ...	56	75½	25¼	1,459	3,641	...	...	1,891	1,567	119,358	2,000	45	3,136	8,001	2,018	3,062	69

Chanashoomaree Table of the Mukundapuram District.

Mukundapooram District.	Bramins of various Castes.	Umblawassy, or different Caste of Variar, Maroyen, Pooshorodee, &c. &c., connected with the Religious Establishments.	Nairs including all Denominations.	Different Classes of Weavers, Washermen, Barbers, &c. &c.	Various Castes of Tamuls from the Eastern Coast.	Konkanies, Puppadachettys and Koodoomeecarras.	Various Castes of Artificers, Smiths, Carpenters, &c. &c.	Mussulmens and Jonah Mopula.	Christians of every Descriptions.	Eleevers, or as they are indifferently known Showans, Teeans, which class comprised the whole of the lower order.	Pooleeans, Parriars or the different classes of Pradial Slaves.	Total Number of Castes.	Total of Males.	Total of Females.	Total Population.
Arreepaulum Proverty	131	65	758	112	55	89	129	218	1,065	1,902	649	51	2,647	2,526	5,173
Mahapooraunum	157	90	1,333	92	133	15	317	35	966	1,356	781	59	2,538	2,737	5,275
Mukundapuram	113	31	460	17	...	99	100	244	268	876	438	38	1,273	1,373	2,646
Poodhoocaud	138	78	807	31	46	14	147	27	980	1,034	785	47	1,967	2,1[illegible]	4,087
Padhanutaulum	8	5	176	73	13	162	27	151	68	658	126	32	754	713	1,467
Total ...	547	269	3,534	325	247	379	720	675	3,347	5,826	2,779	75	9,179	9,469	18,648

(Signed) P. E. CONNER, Lieut.,
Assistant Surveyor-General's Department.

Memoir of the Mukundapuram District of Cochin.

Divisions.	Proverties or Subdivisions.	Moories or Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Stations of Reference. ⊙ Kyepullah.	⊙ Mungaul.	⊙ Pooyecottah.	⊙ Bagwutty Fort.	Remarks.
1			MUKUNDAPURAM DISTRICT.					
	1		*Mukundapuram Proverty.*					
		1	Vailoocurray	N. 15 E. 4, 2	S. 10½ E. 2, 1⅓	......	......	Mopula Ungaudee.
		2	Kotthoonalloor	N. 43½ E. 3, 5	S. 25½ E. 4, 0⅓	......	N. 39 W. 4, 4½	Church.
		3	Wurrukkuncurray	N. 26½ E. 1, 7¼	......	N. 16½ W. 5, 3	N. 59½ W. 5, 2	Pagoda and Cutcherry.
		4	Wulleywuttum	N. 43 W. 1, 4	S. 18½ W. 5, 3½	......	......	Center of Village.
		5	Theckkuncurray	S. 50 E. 0, 1	......	N. 34 W. 4, 0¾	N. 80¼ W. 5, 3	House.
		6	Wutteekaudcurray	N. 62½ E. 1, 3	......	N. 15½ W. 4, 2	N. 68½ W. 4, 3⅓	Center of Village.
		7	Kauroomahthurra	E. 0, 5¼	......	N. 26½ W. 3, 7	N. 78½ W. 4, 6¾	Principal part of Village.
		8	Toomboor	N. 50¼ E. 4, 4	......	......	N. 26¼ W. 4, 1¾	Center of Village.
	2		*Padhanutaulum Proverty.*					
		9	Yeddavalunga	S. 43¾ W. 1, 7⅓; and from Kodungaloor Bhagaadee Kao No.—			N. 46 W. 1, 5	Kholagum.
		10	Kaudetheealum	S. 56 W. 3, 1	Ditto	ditto	N. 71½ W. 2, 4	Cutcherry.
		11	Kaureemoorey	S. 58½ W. 3, 0	Ditto	ditto	N. 82 W. 3, 2	Center of Village.
		12	Teeroovunjeecoullum	S. 5 E. 3, 3¾	......	W. 2, 0⅓	S. 27 E. 1, 0½	Large Pagoda.
			Poolloutta *	From Kodungaloor, N. 19, E. 2½		......	......	Principal part of Village.
	3		*Mahapooraunum Proverty.*	⊙ Yelluncoonoo Hill.	⊙ Pullooah Church Station.	⊙ Mungaad Hill Station.	⊙ Kyepullah Station.	
		13	Kaurroolum	S. 41⅓ W. 2, 7¾	S. 68 E. 2, 7	N. 20 W. 3, 2¾	......	Pagoda.
		14	Moorukkanaad	S. 11⅓ W. 2, 4¼	S. 71½ E. 4, 0¾	......	......	Center of Village.
		15	Kurroovunoor	S. 7⅓ W. 2, 5½	S. 70½ E. 4, 4	......	......	Pagoda.
		16	Vellahnee	S. 42 W. 4, 5	S. 33½ E. 2, 6¼	N. 50 W. 3, 0	......	Principal part of Village.
		17	Chemmoondhee	S. 31 W. 3, 4	S. 54½ E. 3, 3¼	N. 25½ W. 2, 4	......	Center of Village.
		18	Tullukonum	S. 12½ W. 3, 4½	S. 57½ E. 4, 4	......	......	Ditto.
		19	Peechumpulleckonum	S. 5½ E. 3, 3½	......	N. 29½ E. 2, 2	......	Principal part of Village.
		20	Maudhaikonum	S. 4 E. 3, 6	S. 61⅓ E. 5, 4⅓	N. 33 E. 1, 7	......	Church.
		21	Keulthanee	S. 42 W. 4, 4¾	......	N. 58½ W. 2, 1	......	Pagoda.
		22	Mahapooraunum	......	S. 54 E. 5, 0⅓	N. 10 E. 1, 2¼	......	Bungalow.
		23	Porutteechayree	S. 12 W. 4, 3½	S. 49¼ E. 4, 7¼	N. 8 W. 1, 0¼	......	Center of Village.
		24	Kooyekaadkonum	S. 15½ E. 4, 6	......	N. 70 E. 2, 1½	......	Pagoda.
		25	Munnawullachayree	S. 0⅓ E. 5, 0⅓	......	......	......	Center of Village.
		26	Irringalacoday	S. 13⅓ W. 6, 1¾	S. 33 E. 5, 7¼	S. 42 W. 0, 7½	......	Pagoda.

* A few fields insulated in Kodungaloor.

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Memoir of the Mukundapuram District of Cochin—continued.

Divisions.	Proverties or Subdivisions.	Moories or Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Stations of Reference.				Remarks.
				⊙ Pullocah Station.	⊙ Mungaud.	⊙ Kyepullah.		
1			MUKUNDAPURAM DISTRICT —*continued.*					
	4		*Arreepaulum Proverty.*					
		27	Kautoor	S. 11½ E. 1, 3¾ ...	N. 52 W. 4, 4½ ...	......	......	Ungaudee.
		28	Theekkakautoor, Small	S. 5½ E. 4, 0¾ ...	N. 87 W. 4, 3¾ ...	......	......	Center of Village.
		29	Chayloor	S. 7 E. 3, 4½ ...	N. 76 W. 3, 2 ...	......	......	Ditto.
		30	Thaunychayree	S. 24¼ E. 4, 7½ ...	S. 83 W. 1, 7 ...	......	......	Catcherry.
		31	Koorumbeechayree	S. 26 E. 5, 4¾ ...	S. 60¾ W. 1, 6 ...	N. 7¼ W. 5, 4¼; and from Mudalooth Church, N. 24¾ E. 4, 1.		Pagoda.
		32	Chundrapinney	......	S. 81 W. 3, 2¼ ...	...... Ditto	N. 1 W. 4, 0 ...	Ditto.
		33	Munnawullachayree	......	......	N. 5 E. 5, 1½ Ditto	N. 40¼ E. 4, 3¾ ..	Center of Village.
		34	Yeddatheereenjee	......	S. 50 W. 3, 0¼ ...	N. 20½ W. 4, 5 Ditto	N. 17½ E. 2, 5¾	Ditto.
							Trichoor Flag Staff.	
		35	Yeddawutum	N. 4 W. 3, 5⅓ ...	S. 21 W. 2, 6; and from Mudalooth Church, N. 48¾		E. 2, 7½ ...	Ditto.
		36	Arreepaulum	N. 9⅓ W. 2, 5⅓ ...	S. 18 W. 3, 6½	Ditto N. 65	E. 2, 1½ ...	Pagoda.
		37	Poomungaulum, Small	N. 3 E. 2, 2¾ ...	S. 8½ W. 3, 7¾	Ditto N. 77½	E. 2, 5 ...	Christian Church.
	5		*Poodhoocaud Proverty.*	⊙ Yelluncoonu.	⊙ Unjeeconu Station.	⊙ Mungaud.	⊙ Trichoor Flag Staff.	
		38	Shirroowaul	S. 57⅓ E. 2, 0⅓ ...	......	N. 31½ E. 4 6½ ...	......	Center of Village.
		39	Paurrhye	S. 65½ E. 1, 7½ ...	......	N. 30 E. 5 1¾ ...	......	Ditto.
		40	Thorraoom	S. 67 E. 3, 3¼; and from Thallur Pagoda, No. 47		... ...	S. 14 E. 2, 1¼ ...	Principal part of Village.
		41	Aumbulloor	From Trikkoor Pagoda, No. 51, S. 9 E. 1, 5¼; and from Pookode Pagoda, No. 54. W. 1, 4 ...				Ditto.
		42	Nummunneykerry	N. 89½ E. 2, 5¾; and from Thallur Pagoda, No. 47		... ...	S. 25 E. 1, 4¾ ...	Center of Village.
		43	Muddhawacurray	......	From Mummunnykerry, No. 42	... ...	N. 66 W. 0, 5 ...	Principal part of Village.
		44	Yairrawacaad	N. 87 E. 1, 2¼ ...	......	And from Thallur Pagoda, S. 29 W. 1, 4½ ...		Center of Village.
		45	Kunnuncoolunourray	From Shilteeshayree, No. 46 ...		S. 60 W. 0, 3½; & from Thallur, No. 47, S. 10 W. 1, 0.		Ruined.
		46	Shitteeshayree	N. 72⅓ E. 2, 2¾ ...	......	And from Thallur Pagoda, S. 16 E. 0, 6¼ ...		Pagoda.
		47	Thallur	N. 54¾ E. 2, 4 ...	S. 71 E. 4, 1 ...	......	......	Ditto.
		48	Pauleeacurray	N. 69 E. 2, 5¾ ...	......	And from Thallur Pagoda, S. 45 E. 0, 5½ ...		Center of Village.
		49	Thaullawonnycurray	N. 64½ E. 2, 7¾ ...	......	And from Trikkoor Pagoda, S. 31 W. 0, 6¾ ...		Ditto.
		50	Koneycurray	From Thaallawoneykerry N. 23 W. 0, 3¾ ...		Ditto	No. 51, N. 64 W. 8, 5½...	Ditto.
		51	Trikkoor	N. 57½ E. 3, 5½ ...	S. 80¾ E. 5, 0¼ ...	......	S. 38 E. 6, 1½ ...	Pagoda on Hill.
		52	Culloor	N. 74¾ E. 4, 0; and from Trikkoor Pagoda, No. 51, S. 46 E. 1, 0½ ..			......	Pagoda.
		53	Wuttunnathurray	......	......	And from Pookode Pagoda, N. 56½ W. 0, 4½ ...		Center of Village.
		54	Pookode	N. 85 E. 4, 7 ...	......	And from Trikkoor Pagoda, S. 47½ E. 2, 3 ...		Pagoda.
		55	Veeriapooram	S. 72½ E. 3, 1 ...	......	N. 41 E. 5, 6½ ...	......	Roman Church.
		56	Weundore	......	From Pookode Pagoda, No. 54	...	N. 83¾ W. 1, 1¼ ...	Center of Village.

(Signed) P. E. CONNER, Lieut.,
Assistant Surveyor-General's Department.

MEMOIR OF THE YAINAMAKUL DISTRICT OF COCHIN.

Its Situation, Extent and Boundaries.—Yainamakul lies West a little South of Trichoowapayroor which borders it for Eleven Miles, the Waters of the Lake separating the two Districts for two-thirds of the above distance, a small stream marking the limit for the remaining space. The Tallook of Chowkaad, a portion of South Malabar (Company's territory) passes along its Western precincts till to Mahmum for fourteen and half Miles, the Yainamakul River during this extent being the line of demarkation, from the above point the Southern boundary is strongly defined by the Wurrukkunchayree River which separates it from Mukundapooram and Kodachayree, the one for six and a half, the other for only two Miles while Puthukaad an insulated subdivision of the former District defines it on the East for three and quarter Miles. Tho' an extremely irregular figure its circumference is not greatly disproportionate to its contents, a perephery of thirty-six and three-quarters, comprehending an Area of sixty-six and half Square Miles, nearly one-fourth of this extent is occupied by the Lake, of the residue upwards of one-fourth is under rice cultivation, and the remaining portion may be divided between the waving uplands of the Eastern space, and Cocoanut plantations of the Western tract, in fact the District is of great capacity for its extent, and rich in grain and Garden produce; the subdivisions lying between the Sea and Lake present but a little space not usefully occupied, those on its Eastern borders have not the same capabilities, but considering their aspect are well cultivated, and are susceptible of improvement.

Divisions and their Boundaries.—Yainamakul is divided into four Proverties Yainamakul, Payringoatucurra, Ooraghum, and Arrumboor, each having on the average fifteen Square Miles but abstracting the extent of Water coming within the limits of the District, this area will be reduced to Eleven and Quarter Square Miles; those subdivisions contain seventy Villages each of which has a superficies of four hundred and forty-eight Acres, something less than a fourth being rice lands, the amount of productive trees would allow to each, fourteen thousand two hundred and twenty-one but the proportion is infinitely larger in the space stretching along the Western edge of the Lake; their average population would be three thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine Souls.

Pullypuram a possession of Travancore and belonging to the Purraur District of that State, is enclosed within the limits of Yainamakul, including its dependencies Payrinjayree and Pooruttoor occupies a superficies of Six and half Miles, more than one-sixth is taken up by water and about a similar proportion by low cultivated lands. It contains Nine Villages, and its cultivation, Topes, and Inhabitants, if distributed amongst them, would allow on the Average Seventy-one Acres of Rice lands, about four hundred productive trees, and a population of a hundred and sixty-four Souls.

Cusbahs, Droogs, Forts, Market-places and other considerable Places.—Yainamakul is the designation of a Subdivision tho' not of any particular place or Town in the District thus called. The Yainamakul Proverty contains fifteen Villages, though none of them present any particular features of discrimination, Unteekaad not otherwise remarkable, as having within it the Cutcherry is esteemed the chief place Kundachundadoo and Puttumbeedee, are small Ungadies inhabited by Christians, as is Kaunay Bazar, the other Villages are of the ordinary character, strewn through the Topes that here cover the whole extent not occupied by rice lands. The two small Forts in the Northern parts never have been of any importance and are now scarcely to be traced.

Payringoatucurray is a larger subdivision, though about a fourth of it is occupied by the Lake, a similar portion is under culture. In point of aspect and productions it quite resembles the Proverty that has just been the subject of observation, a very large portion of it being covered by Cocoanut plantations in which are scattered nineteen Villages so like in every particular as to have little by which to distinguish them, Pullooah is the most remarkable, less however for its straggling Ungady or Petta, than a large and handsome Church encompassed by a wall, it is situated immediately on the borders of the Lake, whose scenery it enlivens and varies. Sherrikalpetta is likewise a small Christian Town, deriving its name from being situated close to the embouchure of the Lake which is annually embanked (Sherra). It were unnecessary to pursue the enumeration any further, as in the remaining Villages there is nothing that could require minute description or recompense the trouble of its perusal, they are of one invariable Character, detached houses and enchased in foliage, the habitation of the Cultivator lying on the edge of the Fields he tills, it may however be added that Pooruttoor is a small insulated space belonging to Travancore, and that Poollaudasum is a small Island in the Lake, its high grounds not greatly elevated above it, are confined to about three-fourths of a Mile a space however greatly enlarged as the waters subside, its borders being cultivated, for a considerable extent it is well inhabited, and has on it a rather large Pagoda.

Ooraghum runs along the Eastern borders of the Lake, whose waters occupy a ninth of its area, something less than a third of which consists of low cultivated lands, the remainder of waving and often high Slopes. It contains twenty-nine Villages, of which that giving name to the subdivision is the most remarkable, but only for its Pagoda and Palace, the former still enjoys some reputation which appears to have survived its splendour, the edifice evincing every symptom of decay. It is encompassed by a wall and has a handsome entrance, the latter is a building consisting of two stories quite of European Architecture but not of the best order, and though having nothing very grand in its appearance it is sufficiently convenient. There is here a Cutcherry and Tannah, indeed the place may be considered the chief one of the District. Chairuppa is a small Christian Village, immediately in its vicinity is Payroomunnum remarkable for its Pagoda, of distant celebrity once of great wealth, and still supported in a liberal manner; its Revenue chiefly arising from funds yielded by the insulated tracts of Travancore in its neighbourhood. The establishment is under the direction of some Numboories of Rank, the edifice itself is spacious, its spire more ambitious than that of the ordinary Pagodas, rises beyond their usual elevation and is seen for some distance around, it is circumscribed by a wall, four gates giving entrance to the enclosure. Payrinjayree is or was a part of its property, this Village now belongs to Travancore. Chayvoor is a small Ungadee as usual inhabited by Christians. Chayroochayree where there is a Pagoda, and Kolaghum and Yeddakoonnee are rather large Villages.

It now remains to speak of Arrumboor, this Proverty is insulated by the Lake in which it forms the largest Island, deducting that portion of its waters that come within the limits of this subdivision, will reduce its area to five Square Miles, which consists of low swampy Vallies, from whose edges the slopes that border them rise with steepness, particularly the more Eastern parts which are partially covered with a low Jungle, the seven Villages on this Island offer few peculiarities on which it is at all necessary to dwell, Keepulley and Purreecaad are extensive villages, in the latter is a large Pagoda, and in its vicinity a small Church and Bazar belonging to the Syrians.

Pullypuram is a beautiful little spot of territory, belonging as has been mentioned to Travancore, who retains it as a part of the possessions once belonging to the Prince of Purraur, this little tract being held at some remote period (after the usual intricacy of their tenures and Geography) by that Chief and the Payroomunnum Pagoda, it were difficult now to explain the nature of this mixed ownership. A range of low bare tops the most elevated of which is crowned by a Pagoda, runs picturesquely along the borders of a narrow Arm of the Lake which forms its Northern limit. Pullypuram is only an ancient Pagoda, shaded by an immense Banyan tree. Emmamartha Bazar consist of a neat street occupied by Christians. There are few remarkable places within this limit, much of the Inhabitants are

collected in the neighbourhood of Pooapoolychera, the little valley, its waters fringed throughout its Extent by the Cocoanut tree and sheltered by the grassy slopes rising from it, presents the must agreeable scenery.

Rivers and Annicuts on them and Canals.—The Wurrukkunchayree river, running along the Southern limit for eight and half Miles, has for a portion of the distance steep and rather high banks, at least partially so, a sandy bed and a shallow stream. (Boats not ascending much beyond the Sherra). Except in the Rains the tides influence it to Kurroowunnoor, where a bank is thrown across to bar their entrance, beyond this its waters are always fresh, and for six Miles below it brackish only for a few Months in the year. The Yainamakul River has a deep and sluggish current. Influenced by the tides, it is always Navigable, has steep occasionally high clay'y banks and a slimy bed. Perhaps it may be more properly called a narrow Estuary of the Sea being filled by its waters for nearly three-fourths of the year, in fact it is only fresh during the violence of the rains when receiving the Waters of the Lake discharged from the Northern embouchure.

Lakes, Tanks and Reservoirs.—Except in its vicinity, the borders of the Lake are cultivated annually, and a considerable extent of the more central parts are subject to tillage, indeed the Lake here (fifteen Square Miles of it comes within this District) throughout is shallow, and the soundings of a line drawn across it from Pullooah to Pullypuram will not exceed at most from six to seven feet, nor is the depth greater in the neighbourhood of Poollan. The water of the Lake always retains its freshness, this element is easily obtainable throughout the tract now under review, there are no large tanks, but upwards of fourteen hundred small reservoirs (a moiety of which are built of stone) are enumerated, together with numberless others of inferior note, as yielding water for domestic purposes. The Lake discharges its waters by two Mouths but affected by the fluction of the Sea; during the hot season when its flood has subsided, it becomes necessary annually to close up those embouchures, to guard against the influence of the tides which would necessarily be destructive to the cultivation carried on its bed. In raising the Yainamakul embankment (an undertaking difficult and expensive from the roughness and depth of the water) the Company Government bore half the charges of the erection, large stakes, boughs of trees and Earth form a mound of sufficient strength to bar the entrance of the Salt Water, but too weak to stand the floods produced by the Monsoon, it is generally carried away on the commencement of it. This embouchure, two furlongs in breadth, was at no very remote date closed by a permanent dyke, demolished as the Natives relate, by some of the earlier Collectors of the Province of Malabar, a story so invariably told that it is difficult to doubt it, yet the act appears to be so full of mischievous folly that it is almost equally difficult to credit it. The Southern Mouth more narrow and shallow, is closed with less difficulty. Permanent dykes however would be an infinitely more economical plan. Furnished with sluices the waters of the Lake could be regulated at pleasure and its culture greatly extended.

Mountains, Hills, &c.—The Western part of the District has already been seen to be a sandy flat, the Eastern share tho' rising in high swelling slopes, has no hills, Yelluncoon and Iencoon are the most elevated tops, although not raised at most more than two hundred feet above the neighbouring and interjacent uplands.

Forests, Woods, Jungle, &c.—A meagre and stunted jungle is scattered partially over some of the high grounds, but there is here no large or useful timber of spontaneous growth, the Jack and Mangoe tree attain a considerable size, but are more valuable for the fruit they produce than wood they might yield.

Roads, Passes and Defiles.—This District bounded on the West by a large River, and intersected by the Lake, much of the traverse of it is performed by water, a great variety of small paths, the most important being that running parallel with the Lake, intersect the Eastern tracts, but there are no large Roads, indeed the only one of this kind is that passing from Ooraghum North (from the River to that place a tract of low land is passed by an elevated Causeway) which is one of the principal communications, it is for its course thro' this district large tolerably good and bordered by a fine Avenue. It is needless to detail the lesser roads passing thro' Arrumboor and Pullypuram which are mere pathways.

Agrarams of Bramins, Polliams, Jaghiers.—There are thirty-four Chettrys and Maudumlymaras or Kurtaws, but this class is not now easily distinguishable from the body of the People, they hold no Jaghiers nor are lands here retained by Individuals by any such tenures; Bramins enjoy the usual privileges of being supported by the various temples at which it may suit their convenience to remain, but they have no Agrarams and possess but little property. Except the Numboories, who however compose much the larger share of this order (which amounts to about one-nineteenth of the population) a tenth of the number only may consist of Putters. If to the Bramin inhabitants be added those connected with religious establishments, that class will be in the proportion one-twelfth of the Population.

Remarkable Buildings.—Amongst the ample share of Religious Buildings (and they reach to upwards of two thousand) only a small portion can be classed as edificies of any note, but the Remarkable Buildings in the District have been mentioned in the account given of the principal places, nor are they at all of a character to require a re-enumeration; to those mentioned may be added Teereecoon, an insulated small rocky top (coarse granite) surmounted by a temple. Putumpully Kao and Vengumneychayree are large Pagodas, the average amount of offerings made annually to those temples reaches to upwards of five hundred Rupees; there are three Churches all belonging to the Romo-Syrians; they have an average of seven hundred and ninety-seven souls belonging to each, but Pulloah being the largest (indeed only large) Church, possesses infinitely the most numerous congregation.

Cattle and Animals, &c.—The Subdivisions on the Western side of the Lake have scarcely any pasturage, those however along its Eastern border are more favorably situated in this essential particular, but the Cattle are everywhere the same dwarfish breed so often noticed, they are limited to Oxen, Cows and Buffaloes, the latter being about one-third of the whole; no other Cattle (the few Goats seen can scarcely be considered an exception) being reared; their numbers give on the Average one hundred and twenty-four to the Square Mile, or about one-third of an Animal to each individual. In Munnacode of Arrumboor some Cattle of the neighbouring Villages left to roam at large along the low jungly ridge that there skirts the Lake, are become comparatively timid and have got the reputation of being Wild. None of the ordinary Wild Animals common to the more Mountainous parts are found here excepting the wild hog.

Mines, Minerals and Manufactures.—No Mines or Minerals have been ascertained to exist in this District, there are but few Manufactures, indeed almost none except the usual Ones of Oil, Spirits, Ropes, and such as may be connected with the produce of the Cocoanut plantations, to those may perhaps be added a very little of the very coarsest Cloth, some Salt is made along the banks of the Yainamakul River in the more Northern parts.

Soil, Productions and Mode of Husbandry.—That of the Western tract is generally sand intermingled largely with dark soil in the vallies, but with less of this mixture on the higher grounds, which throughout the Eastern space is a red hard, coarse gravelly soil, and in the low lands there a tough Clay. Rice is the principal production, about nine thousand one hundred and twenty Acres, exclusive of the extent cultivated in the Lake, are devoted to raising it, this would allow little more than half an Acre to each individual, but which will be greatly augmented from the above source. Rice lands yield a Revenue of thirty-three thousand one hundred and forty Rupees or (calculating the Purran at two-fourths of an Acre the cultivated area given in Square Miles does not include the space in the Lake) about two Rupees per Acre. Plantations are most extensive in Yainamakul and Payrengoatucurray, of which the Cocoanut compose two, the Areka one-third (exclusive of the Kodhapung [Corypha]) yield a Revenue of seven thousand, three hundred and twelve Rupees or something less than one Rupee per Porayeddum, the ordinary garden Vegetables and all varieties of the Yam are produced in great abundance. The whole land Revenue of the District amounts to Forty-one thousand and fifty-eight Rupees, or Nine hundred and twelve Rupees per Square Mile, being

about one Rupee and Quarter per Acre. Pullypuram as belonging to Purraur is excluded from this calculation.

Population, &c.—The Population of Yainamakul is thickest in the Western parts, but on the whole is tolerably evenly strewed, it gives two hundred and fifty-one, or abstracting the extent of Water, Three thousand and twenty-six inhabitants to each Square Mile, the low rice lands are entirely occupied, nor is the fertility of the higher grounds sufficient to support any very increased density, three or four persons to each house and some disparity in the sexes is observable, the females exceeding the Males by about one-twentieth. The Inhabitants are separated into fifty-nine different Classes of which the Elawars are the most predominant, amounting to beyond six-twentieths of the whole, Nairs compose five-twentieths, Christians about three-twentieths, and Prædial Slaves not quite a similar proportion; the space occupied by rice lands including the Lake culture and extensive plantations, would allow to each Family of five persons, nearly Six Acres and three Porayeddums containing about twenty-one productive trees. A distribution of the Agricultural stock would give something more than two head of Cattle, half the number of Agricultural implements, and about three Slaves, to four such Families.

(Signed) P. E. CONNER, Lieut.,
Assistant Surveyor-General's Department.

Dazajadda Table of the Yainamakul District.

Yainamakul District.	Villages.	Area of Proverties.	Estimated Extent under Paddy Cultivation.	Population to the Square Mile.	Number of Houses.	Estimated Number of Paddy Fields comprising the Verupu, Moondagum, Poonja, &c. &c.	Number of Poray Cundum, or Number of Porays of seed sown on them.	Number of Husbandmen.	Number of Porayeddums or Gardens.	Cocoanut, Areka and Jack Trees.	Number of Garden Holders.	Arrack and Toddy Shops.	Ploughs and Spades, &c., or Agricultural Instruments.	Bullocks, Cows and Buffaloes.	Reservoirs and Wells.	Religious Buildings and places of all Descriptions.	Public Buildings and Vyumbalum, Octpurries, Chowkies, &c. &c.
Yainamakul Proverty	15	12¼	4¾	382	868	...	...	...	...	23,436	...	33	549	1,130	446	339	14
Payringoatucurray	19	18½	3¼	243	1,272	...	...	...	...	20,125	...	33	892	1,916	398	522	12
Ooraghum	29	19¾	5	261	1,289	...	...	...	...	12,462	...	10	911	2,116	493	1,166	12
Arrumboor	7	9½	1	132	322	...	...	...	...	861	...	3	244	621	70	168	5
Pulleypuram	9	...	...	...	305	...	...	...	...	3,580	...	...	495	479	...	114	...
Total ...	79	60	14	1,018	4,056	...	115,290, 2½	1,415	7,818	60,464	3,517	79	3,091	6,262	1,407	2,304	43

Chanashoomaree Table of the Yainamakul District.

Yainamakul District.	Bramins of various Castes.	Umblawassy or different Castes of Variar, Maroyen Poosharodee, &c., connected with the Religious Establishment.	Nairs including all Denominations.	Different Classes of Weavers, Washermen, Barbers, &c. &c.	Various Castes of Tamuls from the Eastern Coast.	Konkanies, Puppadachetty and Koodoomeecarras.	Various Castes of Artificers, Smiths, Carpenters, &c. &c.	Mussulmans and Jonah Mopula.	Christians of every Descriptions.	Eleevers, or as they are indifferently known Showans, Teeans which classes comprise the whole of the lower order.	Pooleans, Parriars, or the different classes of Prædial Slaves.	Total Number of Castes.	Total of Males.	Total of Females.	Total Population.
Yainamakul Proverty	131	78	1,023	16	15	17	124	65	805	1,833	473	35	2,251	2,329	4,580
Payringoatucurray	160	39	782	45	18	...	144	151	666	1,718	665	42	2,066	2,322	4,388
Ooraghum	351	193	1,280	84	44	22	210	140	755	1,167	717	52	2,335	2,628	4,963
Arrumboor	138	37	294	8	...	...	72	...	165	216	257	28	566	621	1,187
Pulleypuram	41	28	448	19	...	...	54	15	283	485	104	20	669	808	1,477
Total ...	821	375	3,827	172	77	39	604	371	2,674	5,419	2,216	79	7,887	8,708	16,595

(Signed) P. E. CONNER, Lieut.,
Assistant Surveyor-General's Department.

Memoir of the Yainamakul District of Cochin.

Divisions.	Proverties or Subdivisions.	Moories or Villages.	Names of the Villages.		Stations of Reference.				Remarks.
					⊙ Teeroocoon, Hill Station.			⊙ Payroomundhullee Station.	
1			YAINAMAKUL DISTRICT.						
	1		*Yainamakul Proverty.*						
		1	Poothoor		S. 5 E. 1, 0½;	and from Irrumbeloor Bazar, No. 8;	N. 64½ W. 1, 0½ ...	......	Pagoda.
		2	Kullathapooray		S. 4¾ W. 2, 4½	Ditto	N. 74¼ W. 1, 3½ ...	......	Ditto.
		3	Puddhieum		S. 9½ W. 2, 1½	Ditto	N. 63 W. 1, 4½ ...	......	Center of Village.
		4	Yeddatheeree		South 2, 0	Ditto	N. 50¼ W. 1, 4¼ ...	......	Ditto.
		5	Maungoatcurray, South		S. 16½ W. 1, 6¾	Ditto	N. 55 W. 2, 0½ ...	......	Principal part of Village.
		6	Mootheechoor		S. 8 E. 0, 4¼	Ditto	N. 24½ W. 2, 5¼ ...	......	Pagoda.
		7	Cherreeaunteekoad		S. 19 E. 2, 5½	Ditto	N. 36½ W. 0, 4¼ ...	......	Center of Village.
		8	Irrumbeloor		S. 21½ E. 3, 1½;	and from Veullatoor Pagoda,	S. 30 W. 4, 3½ ...	......	Bazar.
		9	Vailloor		S. 27 E. 3, 0;	and from Irrumbeloor Bazar, No. 8;	N. 36 E. 0, 2½ ...	......	Center of Village.
		10	Teerooautahney		S. 24 E. 1, 7¼	Ditto	N. 17½ W. 1, 2¼ ...	......	Pagoda.
		11	Unteekaad		S. 30 E. 1, 4½	Ditto	N. 13 W. 1, 5½ ...	......	Catcherry.
		12	Mungad, North		S. 85 W. 1, 0	Ditto	N. 36½ W. 3, 5 ...	S. 5½ W. 4, 2¾ ...	Pagoda.
		13	Kauroomooka		N. 77 W. 1, 0½ ...	....	......	S. 6½ W. 4, 0¼ ...	Principal part of Village.
		14	Ponelloor		N. 34 W. 1, 0½ ...	....	......	South 3, 3 ...	Pagoda.
		15	Munnalloor		N. 5½ W. 0, 0¾ ...	....	......	S. 8½ E. 3, 7 ...	Ditto.
	2		*Ooraghum Proverty.*		⊙ Yelluncoon.	⊙ Unjeecoon.	⊙ Trichoor Flag Staff.	⊙ Pullooah Church.	
		16	Ooraghum		S. 70 W. 0, 5½ ...	S. 21½ E. 3, 2½ ...	......	......	Pagoda.
		17	Pulleychayree		S. 14¼ E. 1, 0½ ...	......	......	N. 89¼ E. 4, 7 ...	Principal part of Village.
		18	Punnuncoullum		S. 12 W. 2, 0¼ ...	......	......	S. 78½ E. 4, 2 ...	Center of Village.
		19	Arraathapoolly		S. 25 E. 1, 0½;	and from Oolloor R. C. ...	N. S. 2¾ W. 4, 3½ ...	......	Pagoda.
		20	Yeddoomooney		S. 37½ W. 2, 0½ ...	......	......	S. 81 E. 3, 3 ...	Center of Village.
		21	Pulleechayree		N. 53 E. 1, 0¼;	and from Shathacoodum, No. 22	N. 29½ W. 3¼ furlongs.	......	Ditto.
		22	Shathacoodum		N. 74½ E. 1, 0¾ ...	S. 48½ E. 3, 6¾; and from Oolloor R. C.	S. 6½ E. 3, 1¾ ...	... ...	Pagoda.
		23	Payrumbuddapoochayree ...		N. 60½ E. 0, 4;	and from Shathacoodum, No. 22,	S. 86½ W. 5 furlongs	... ...	Center of Village.
		24	Kuddullachayree		S. 84 E. 0, 6½	Ditto	No. 22, S 34¼ W. 4 furlongs	... ...	Principal part of Village.
		25	Nirrooachayree		S. 51¾ E. 0, 7¾;	and from Arrathapoolly	No. 19, N. 39½ E. 0, 3¾ furlougs	... ...	Center of Village.
		26	Payroomunnam		N. 65¾ E. 0, 6½ ...	S. 24½ E. 2, 6 ...	......	......	Pagoda.
		27	Chairuppah		N. 82 W. 1, 0½ ...	S. 17½ E. 2, 6½ ...	......	......	Ungaudee.
		28	Chainnum		N. 77 W. 2, 2½ ...	S. 10 E. 2, 2½ ...	......	......	Center of Island.
		29	Ingeemoodee		S. 69½ W. 3, 6;	and from Mungad Station, No. 34½ W. 4, 7	...	......	Principal part of Village.
		30	Payrumbullaychayree		N. 57 W. 1, 5 ...	S. 15 E. 2, 0¼ ...	......	......	North Pagoda.
		31	Punninjieum		N. 62 W. 2, 5	S. 17⅓ W. 1, 5¼ ..	......	......	South Pagoda.

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Memoir of the Yainamakul District of Cochin—continued.

Divisions.	Proverties or Subdivisions.	Moories or Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Stations of Reference.				Remarks.
				⊙ Yelluncoon.	⊙ Unjeecoon.	⊙ Trichoor Flag Staff.	⊙ Pulloocah Church.	
1			YAINAMAKUL DISTRICT—*cont.*					
	2		*Oooraghum Proverty—cont.*					
		32	Pauraul	N. 42½ W. 2, 2 ...	S. 15½ E. 1, 1¼ ...	......	......	Center of Village.
		33	Payroocurray	......	S. 38 E. 1, 0; and from Oolloor R. C. ...		S. 53 W. 2, 4½ ...	Principal part of Village.
		34	Pauloochayree	N. 12½ W. 3, 0 ...	N. 86 E. 1, 2 ...	S. 1 E. 3, 7¼ ...	......	Ditto.
		35	Chayroochayree	N. 31 E. 1, 4½ ...	S. 58½ E. 3, 0½ and from Oolloor R. C. ...		S. 7 E. 2, 2¼ ...	Pagoda in Village.
		36	Chayvoor	N. 35 W. 1, 6½; and from Oolloor R. C. ...		S. 40 W. 2, 5 ...	......	Ungaudee.
		37	Chayroothayree	N. 25½ W. 2, 1¾ ...	S. 49 E. 1, 2 ...	......	......	Principal part of Village.
		38	Auwunnachayree	......	N. 86 E. 2, 0; and from Oolloor R. C. ...		S. 48 W. 0, 6 ...	Pagoda.
		39	Yeddakoonnie	N. 31 E. 2, 5¼ ...	S. 80 E. 3, 3 ...	......	......	Principal part of Village.
		40	Tekkaddachayree	From Chayroochayree, No. 35, N. 50¾ E. 4½ furlongs and from Oolloor R. C.			S. 15 E. 1, 7½ ...	Pagoda.
		41	Vulloohayree	......	S. 74½ E. 2, 5½; and from Chayroochayree, No. 35, N. 7 furlongs ...			Principal part of Village.
		42	Churreechayree	N. 19 W. 1, 3 ...	......	Ditto	N. 86 W. 1, 1½ ...	Ditto.
		43	Wullookoonutthachayree	......	......	......	......	
		44	Payrinjayree	N. 9 W. 1, 7¼ ...	S. 60 E. 1, 6½ ...	......	......	Center of Village.
	3		*Arreemboor Proverty.*	⊙ Vellany Station.	⊙ Teeroocoon H.			
		45	Yeirrawum	S. 21½ W. 5, 4½ ...	N. 88 E. 2, 0 ...	......	......	Center of Village.
		46	Wurrukkumpoorum	S. 24½ W. 4, 4 ...	N. 62 E. 2, 3½ ...	......	......	Principal part of Village.
		47	Keepullay	S. 18 W. 5, 2½ ...	N. 89 E. 2, 3 ...	......	......	Ditto.
		48	Veullatoor	S. 8 W. 4, 3½ ...	N. 76 E. 3, 4 ...	......	......	Pagoda.
		49	Munnacode	S. 4 W. 5, 5½ ...	N. 81½ E. 3, 5½ ...	......	......	Ditto.
		50	Kellukkumpooram	S. 4½ E. 4, 0½ ...	N. 75½ E. 4, 4 ...	......	......	Principal part of Village.
		51	Purreecaud	S. 11½ W. 4, 0 ...	N. 68½ E. 3, 3½ ...	......	......	Pagoda.
	4		*Perringotacurray Proverty.*	⊙ Pulloocah, R. Church.	⊙ Mungaud.	⊙ Yelluncoon.	⊙ Teeroocoon.	
		52	Piunnoor	S. 78½ W. 2, 6 ...	N. 60½ W. 7, 4½ ...	......	......	Pagoda.
		53	Puddinyaramurrey	N. 75 W. 2, 4¼ ...	......	S. 86 W. 7, 0½ ...	......	Cutcherry.
		54	Wurrukkumurrey	......	From Poollair Pagoda	S. 57 W. 2, 7 ...	S. 11 E. 3, 3½ ...	Center of Village.
		55	Thekkanmurry	N. 87 W. 2, 1 ...	......	S. 81½ W. 6, 6¼ ...	......	Ditto.
		56	Thaunneeum	S. 84½ W. 1, 6; and from Poollan Pagoda No. 69			S. 29½ W. 3, 1½ ...	Ditto.

Memoir of the Yainamakul District of Cochin—continued.

Divisions.	Proverties, or Subdivisions.	Moories or Villages.	Names of the Villages.		Stations of Reference.				Remarks.
					⊙ Pullooah, R. Church.	⊙ Mungaud.	⊙ Yelluncoon.	⊙ Teeroocoon.	
1			YAINAMAKUL DISTRICT—*cont.*						
	4		*Perringotacurray Proverty*—cont.						
		57	Kurroogapoolley		S. 76½ W. 1, 3 ...	N. 52¾ W. 6, 4 ...	......	......	Center of Village.
		58	Moottayeddathurree		S. 56 W. 1, 4¼ ...	N. 56½ W. 6, 1 ...	......	......	Ditto.
		59	Keulpoolleykerry		S. 28½ W. 1, 2½ ...	N. 55½ W. 5, 5½ ...	......	......	Ditto.
		60	Kerrukamurry		From Poollan Pagoda, No. 69		S. 46 W. 2, 6¼ ...	S. 16 E. 3, 7¼ ...	Pagoda.
		61	Chettacoullum		Ditto ...		S. 44 W. 2, 0 ...	S. 27 E. 3, 5 ...	Paracoullum Pagoda.
		62	Chaukloor		N. 69½ W. 1, 4½ ...	....	S. 84½ W. 6, 1 ...	......	Pagoda.
		63	Poodhoomunnacurray		S. 46½ W. 1, 7 ...	N. 60½ W. 6, 0 ...	......	......	Ditto.
		64	Pullooah		......	N. 42½ W. 5, 6 ...	S. 76½ W. 4, 6 ...	......	R. Church and Ungaudee.
		65	Kooroompillao		S. 42½ E. 0, 7 ...	N. 45 W. 4, 7¼ ...	S. 66 W. 4, 4¾ ...	......	Pagoda.
		66	Aullapauta		......	......	N. 82½ W. 4, 2½ ...	S. 67 E. 4, 3¼ ...	Center of Village.
		67	Pooruttoor		......	......	S. 89 W. 4, 3 ...	S. 53½ E. 4, 6 ...	Pagoda.
		68	Yeddhyeanaad		......	From Poolla Pagoda, No. 69,	S. 68 W. 3, 2½ ...	South 3, 0¾ ...	Center of Village.
		69	Poollan		From Irrumbetoor Bazar, N. 58½ E. 2, 2 ...		N. 72½ W. 5, 0 ...	S. 60 E. 3, 4½ ...	Pagoda.
		70	Vytalacherry		From Thauneum, No. 56, N. 52 ...		E. 0, 4¾ ; and from Kurroogapully No. 57, N. 11½ E. 0, 4.		Principal part of Village.

NOTE.—The Pullypooram Villages will be found registered in the Purraur District.

(Signed) P. E. CONNER, Lieut.,
Assistant Surveyor-General's Department.

MEMOIR OF THE THAULLAPULLEY DISTRICT OF COCHIN.

Its Situation, Extent and Boundaries.—Thaullapulley presents an irregular triangular figure, bounded on the North and West for a distance of twenty-six Miles by Chowkad and Kootnad Tallooks appertaining to the Collectorate of South Malabar, the line of division in the former instance, is marked by a low ridge of hills, quitting which it passes along a large stream emptying itself in the small Estuary connecting with Ponani, that marking the Western limit runs for the greater part through a broad valley, leaving which it passes through the center of the Estuary just alluded to. From this it will be seen that the line of demarkation between the two States is rather a factitious than natural limit, the Districts of Chaylayekurray and Trichoowapayroor define its precincts on the North and South-East, the former for six and half the latter for six Miles, thus making its whole boundary thirty-nine and half Miles: the figure being comparatively compact, the contents of the above peremeter are seventy-one and quarter Square Miles. Viewing the surface of this District, chequered by a continued succession of minute chains of low hills or rather steep slopes, its capacity must be considered as very favorable in proportion to its area, upwards of one-fourth of which is under cultivation, the remainder is made up of high grounds bordering the cultivated vallies, but even a very large share of those uplands, particularly their declivities and base, are subject to tillage, there can scarcely be said to be any Waste lands, the glens are entirely occupied, and there is but little of any other arable land in the District left to remain idle.

Divisions and their Boundaries.—Thaullapulley is divided into four Subdivisions Koonunkoluncurray, Choondul, Yeeaul, and Chengaullyecotay; the former occupies the largest space, and there are considerable varieties in their several Areas, the average of which however gives to each nineteen and a quarter Square Miles. Thaullapulley includes in its limits ninety-four Villages, to each of which belong an average superficies of five hundred and twelve Acres (a hundred and forty of which one are low cultivated rice lands) and three thousand six hundred and sixty-nine productive trees; the amount of agricultural stock if distributed equally amongst them would give ninety-seven head of Cattle, while that of population would allow to each Village two hundred and nineteen Inhabitants.

Cusbahs, Droogs, Forts, Market-places and other considerable Places.—Koonunkoluncurray may be considered as the Capital of the Thaullapulley District, it is one of the largest Christian Towns in Cochin or indeed on this part of the Coast, picturesquely situated on the declivity and summit of a low hill crowned by its several Churches, a distant view impresses a belief of its importance or claims to attention, a notion however that a nearer approach immediately corrects, as in fact it contains nothing deserving any particular regard, within its limits are about four hundred houses, two-thirds of which belongs to the Syrians, the Romo-Syrians occupying the remainder, the Town was once encompassed by a Bamboo hedge and entered by two Gates, but those ornaments or defences are either decayed or destroyed, the streets present some share of regularity and many tolerable houses are seen, there is a very large population, and the Bazar (well attended and supplied) is full of bustle and activity disproportionate indeed to the value of its wares, which with the exception of Cloth (all kinds of this article are here procurable) consist for the greater part of the various but ordinary produce of the neighbouring country, it is however one of the largest Marts in the Northern part of Cochin, (particularly for grain one of its chief exports) being frequented by and supplying almost all the Inhabitants belonging to the Company's Districts immediately here. South of the Ponani River, a considerable traffic is carried on between the large Town known under the above name and this place, the intercourse

between them being facilitated by the inland Navigation (one of the most important advantages belonging to Koonunkoluncurray) connecting them. At Chayloolycum, which indeed is the designation of the Romo-Syrian part of this Town, is a small Kolaghum the residence of the Kukkaad Karnapaad, the descendant of a petty chief who once held some authority here, the ordinary District Officers have their Cutcherree at Kukkaad, the Tannah is here on a somewhat larger scale than ordinary. Chemmunnoor is a small Ungady inhabited by Christians who it will already have been seen are the only class of the Inhabitants that live thus congregated. Piurrunney is one of the most conspicuous places in the Northern part of this subdivision, it is a large and regular Petta inhabited entirely by Syrians, it has a Bazar and some little trade, for which it is favorably situated, being in the vicinity of the Ponani Estuary, but the Inhabitants complain that the little channel which gives access to it is now in part choaked up with weeds. Korittaykurray, Aghadeoor, Tippullachayree are large extensive Villages, at the former place is a Kolaghum. Perrecoullum and Kotay are two insulated Villages belonging to Porakad of the Malabar Collectorate, held in right of some of the petty chiefs whose possessions are now included within the limits of that Province. The other Villages of this subdivision (and it is seen they amount in all to thirty-nine) require not to be described. The small Fort that crowned the little eminence at Kukkaad has lately been raized.

Choondul is one of the smallest Proverties of the District, containing however sixteen Villages, all of them populous and their lands highly cultivated, but few of them are at all remarkable, Choondul itself is amongst the most ordinary, it is distinguished by a Kao of some Note, and by Tayengavel Pagoda a temple of celebrity. Mutthutthu is a small neat Petta with as usual a Christian population. Pullyecaadpioor, Arreeanoor, Shewennoor, are amongst the most extensive Villages.

Yeeaul, larger than the former Proverty and containing three Villages more than it, but having almost as few places possessing any sort of claim to notice, that from which the Proverty borrows its designation is a large scattered Village whose temple prettily caps the summit of a low insulated rock, Chemmunthutthay has a handsome Pagoda and is encompassed almost entirely by a Bramin population, to Vellerracaud belongs a similar distinction, Poodhoochayree is a little miserable Christian Ungady and Church, that at Cowannunchittoor is still smaller but resembles the previous one in every other particular, Keddungoor, Shewunnoor and Kuddungcode are amongst the largest Villages here, but it will not be necessary any further to pursue the enumeration.

Chengaullyecotay contains twenty Villages none of them known under the above designation, Veungallachayree a Christian Ungady and Church as the largest may be considered the principal place of the subdivision, at Yayroomaputta is a Tannah and small Kolaghum, Coomburray where the ruins of an old Fort are now seen was the residence of a Kurtaw who once ruled a portion of the neighbouring Country. A number of fine Villages cluster along the Southern bank of the River as it passes through this District, they are well inhabited and their grounds cultivated with industry, (a remark applicable in a great measure to all the Villages of Thaullaypullay) but in themselves present few peculiarities particularly discriminating them. Pautramungalum, Koothunjayree, and Valoor, rank among the largest.

Rivers and Annicuts on them and Canals.—The Kaychayree River springing from the foot of the elevated range of which Goodarrumpurray is the highest point, after flowing twenty-seven Miles, pours its waters into the Lake (which it mainly contributes to form) at Oorakom, of its sinuous course nine Miles passes through this district, for this distance its clay'y banks are rather steep than high, its bed sandy sometimes rocky, and its stream gentle and shallow except when swelled by the periodical rains ; its waters though running in a deep bed are made subservient to agricultural purposes by means of Annas or Dams, two of which are here seen, one South of Payroomannum the other North of Paurahnoor, they are formed of planks and in bad repair, but were they more numerous and of better structure, the waters of this River might be made (and the expense considering the advantages, would

be very trifling) more perfectly to fertilize the fine valley through which they flow. The want of such an embankment across the small stream passing Choondul is severely felt. The Kaychayree River is navigable but a very short distance beyond its mouth. Of the other streams but a very cursory mention will suffice. That whose course the Western boundary follows for a considerable distance, is narrow and shallow, nor does its Water in any degree promote the cultivation of the valley it intersects, the stream marking for eight Miles (its whole course measuring Twelve) the boundary on the North between the Province of South Malabar and Cochin, is very nearly of a similar character, being however more useful in irrigation.

Lakes, Tanks and Reservoirs.—A portion, tho' but a very small one, of the Ponani Estuary comes within the limit of this District. This space is narrow and except in a few instances shallow, the Southern extremity of it has so small a depth that with the exception of the narrow channel that intersects it, it is annually subject to cultivation, there are no large Tanks, but at Thooanoor and Chayranelloor are three of minute dimensions, there is no scarcity of water, which is readily found on excavation, and upwards of fourteen hundred (independent of numerous others of secondary note) small reservoirs, two-third of the above amount being of permanent construction, are enumerated as yielding this element for domestic purposes.

Mountains, Hills, &c.—The aspect of this District is full of asperities, particularly in the more Southern parts where the hills though low, rise into little cliffs which fall precipitously to the slopes that form their base. Poonmalli is the most conspicuous, though but very slightly elevated above the neighbouring tops. The succession of low steep but minute table summits of which the most Southern parts consist, give way on approaching Northward to easy undulating grounds, there are no hills of any magnitude in the District, the woody range rising in the North-Eastern Angle, though the most elevated, is not at all remarkable in this particular; Kodiayree hills and those of Keeraloor and Payroomale rise conspicuous amongst the slopes that wave along their bases, but their height is too trifling to deserve notice, in the Western part Chirrooaunnee rises slightly above the adjacent tops.

Forests, Woods, Jungles, &c.—Few of the Districts of Cochin are so bare of wood as Thaullapulley, a thin and stunted Jungle is occasionally seen scantily strewn along the declivities of its higher grounds, but except a little on the Eastern boundary it cannot be said to have any Forest or useful timber of spontaneous growth, the vallies however are throughout bordered by a rich edging of the Cocoanut, Arreka, and Jack, whose luxuriant vegetation and that of the glen it fringes, forms a striking and singular contrast with the naked, apparently arid, and often rocky elevations that enclose them.

Roads, Passes and Defiles.—Though occasionally rugged in its aspect, the District is everywhere traversed (by foot passengers at least) with great facility. Where those minor communications are so numerous their description is needless, nor will that of the larger roads required to be very detailed. The great road already mentioned as directed North over Trichoowapayroor, passes in this District from Thooanoor to the Bridge at Korittaykerray, and thence, running through the Company's Districts, unites with that passing from Calicut to Paulghaut. Within Thaullapulley, Koonunkoluncurray is included in its route and crossed at that Town by the large road connecting Chowkaad with Wurrukkunchayree. Of those communications, that directed North is the best, the low lands at Choondul and Kukkaad are crossed on elevated Causeways, a convenience frequently found in the smaller vallies. The Western road tho' passing over a more difficult Country, presents generally a very easy traverse, both are broad, tolerably even, and shaded by fine avenues equally ornamental as useful, the facilities offered by those communications excite a regret that such are not to be found in the more Southern parts.

Agrarams of Bramins, Polliams and Jaghiers.—There are no Agrarams for Bramins or separate Establishments for any particular religious sect, this class have here of course the same indulgencies of Ootupurrayas (there is a large one at Kukkaad) as it has been seen, they in some other places enjoy, the various large Pagodas here, further contribute to their wants or convenience. Of the whole

number of this order which compose about one twenty-fourth of the Inhabitants, nearly half will be Nomboories, a fourth of that proportion Putters, and the remainder Malliallum Bramins of the low ranks. If those connected with religious Establishments be added to this class, they will be found to constitute one-eighteenth of the inhabitants, there would not appear to be any Vritee lands in this District, in which are fifty Chettries descendants of petty chiefs but having neither possessions or Power, the Yeddawuggay of Mooloorcurray belonging to the Family of the Paliat Atchin is at present dependant on this District, or rather the management of its Revenues belong to the Officers of it, but an account of this tract of territory will be found given in another place.

Remarkable Buildings.—Those of any Note, as in every other instance are confined to such as are devoted to religious purposes, of which there are here upwards of two thousand, an ample, affluent number, but of which more than nine-tenths are shrines dedicated to some of the various inferior Divinities or Demons (often typified by rude stones) that share the adoration of the people; the larger temples however are sufficiently numerous, every village having at least one or two, that surmounting Payroomale is of some Note, as also is the smaller temple (half concealed in a grove of Teak) on Ponemale. Purray Umbaulum caps a large rock of coarse granite, while the Pagodas of Arreeanoor and Shewennoor crown low eminences. They are large, are prettily surrounded by groves, and enjoy some share of celebrity, particularly the former in whose vicinity are seen a few Paundykulies, each covered with a Conical Cap supported with three large stones, both basement and top are latterite. The Umbalums at Aunikeul and Peullye-caudpoor are conspicuous for their demensions, there are numerous others however that very closely resemble them, but all are so similar to those so frequently mentioned that it were equally tedious as needless to prolong the description. There are within the District nine Churches, of the four at Koonunkoluncurray, two are large and spacious edificies, a character that may also be given to those at Mutthulthee and Purrunny, and which once belonged to that at Aurthatt whose ruins crowning an emminence are seen from a distance and yet command regard, it was destroyed by Typoo, at least every thing but the walls, some exertions are now making to restore it to its former state; the other Churches are comparatively small. It is scarcely necessary to say that the architecture of all is exactly the same, nor are they ever seen in building those edificies to deviate into variety, seeming to avoid innovation as scrupulously as their pagan neighbours. Of those Churches five belong to the Syrians, four to the Romo-Syrians; in the former instance each Church has an Average congregation of four hundred and fifty-seven, which in the latter case is increased to six hundred and fifty-one Souls.

Mines, Minerals and Manufactures.—There are no Mines or Minerals or indeed any Manufactures except those of the usual description, Oil, Spirit, in fact all the various Articles into which the produce of the Gardens is capable of being made, the Manufacture of a little of the Coarsest Cloth and Sugar can be added, those connected with domestic trades and professions or nominally so rather, compose one-fourteenth of the Population, but agriculture, not the avocations ascribed to them is their chief pursuit.

Cattle, Animals, &c.—Those seen here are of the same character and species that have been stated as common to the neighbouring Districts, during the rainy Months the low plain Hills are clothed with vegetation, which however is nearly burnt up for the remaining part of the year, when the Vallies, (which on being reaped are thrown open to the Cattle) and lower parts of the high grounds, afford any thing like pasturage. The amount of stock here, gives a hundred and twenty-one Cattle to the Square Mile, or something less than half an animal to each individual, of the Cattle, Buffaloes compose about a third, which is found generally to be the ordinary proportion, no Wild Animals are seen in this District.

Soil, Productions and Mode of Husbandry.—That of the larger Vallies is generally a light Earth, having occasionally a sandy intermixture, and yielding with comparative ease to the Plough. The soil of the smaller glens is much less permeable it has some depth but almost always reposes on a stratum of the latterite which is seen rising in large naked masses on the summits of the higher grounds,

which for the most part present nothing else, the soil on their declivities and base however admits of Culture, tho' comparatively sterile, requiring a long fallow subsequent to every two or at most three Crops. The productions of course, are confined as in the other Districts for the greatest part to Rice and Cocoanuts, the extent of ground devoted to raising the former Article amounts to about thirteen thousand four hundred and fifty-one Acres, nor is there remaining much space (and this allows not more than half an Acre to every individual) that would admit of its Cultivation being much extended. The Revenue drawn from this source reaches to thirty-three thousand one hundred and ninety-four Rupees, or nearly two and half Rupees per Acre. Thaullapulley possessing one of the sandy tracts so favorable to the growth of Cocoanut, this Palm composes only one twenty-fifth of the productive or taxable trees, the Kadhapany and Jack constitute nearly a similar proportion, the remainder being the Arreka. Pepper is here an important produce, of the Porayeddums in which are found upwards of ten thousand Vines, exclusive of this Article the Revenue derived from Gardens amounts only to 3,356 Rupees or little more than half a Rupee on each. The other productions are of minor consideration. The high grounds yield some dry grains, and an inferior kind of Rice. The whole Revenue of the District including some trifling contingencies may be rated at thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and eighty Rupees, which would be five hundred and eighteen per Cent. the Square Mile, or one-eighth of a Rupee per Acre on the whole area.

Population, &c.—That of Thaullapulley is numerous, a little thiner in Chengaullyecotay than in the other subdivisions, but on the whole pretty evenly spread over the face of the District. The total number gives two hundred and sixty to the Square Mile, nor do the capabilities of this tract appear such as would support a very increased density. Adults compose something less than three-fourths, there is no great variety in the number of the sexes, that of the houses would give something beyond one to every three persons. The population is as usual separated into a great variety of gradations, Fifty-seven are here enumerated. Christians (both sects are in tolerable equal numbers the Syrians somewhat less than the moiety but greatly the superior in point of personal appearance) and Nairs, bear a like proportion to the Inhabitants composing each one-fourth of them. Elawars seven-fortieths, Mahomedan one-fortieth, and prædial slaves here comparatively limited as to numbers, six-fortieths, of the whole. A distribution of the cultivated lands, plantations and Agricultural stock would allow to each Family of Five persons only four Acres of Rice land, a hundred and four productive trees, and rather less than two implements of Husbandry, three head of Cattle and one Slave. Three thousand three hundred and three Ryots share amongst them the Cultivated lands, a number that only allows something more than four Acres to each, the Porayedums are held by two thousand five hundred and ninety-five Husbandmen, who will have separately, two Gardens containing a hundred and thirty-five productive trees.

(Signed) P. E. CONNER, Lieut.,
Assistant Surveyor-General's Department.

Chanashoomaree Table of the Thaullapulley District.

Thaullapulley District.	Bramins of various Castes.	Umblawassy or different Caste of Variar, Maroyen, Pooshărodee, &c., connected with the Religious Establishment.	Nairs including all Denomination.	Different Classes of Weavers, Washermen, Barbers, &c. &c.	Various Castes of Tamuls from the Eastern Coast.	Konkanies, Puppadachettys and Koodoomecarrahs.	Various Castes of Artificers, Smiths, Carpenters, &c.	Moosulmans and Jonah Mopula.	Christians of every Descriptions.	Eleevers, or as they are indifferently known Showans and Teeans which class, comprise the whole of the lower order.	Pooleeans, Parriars, or the different classes of Prædial Slaves.	Total Number of Castes.	Total of Males.	Total of Females.	Total Population.
Koonunkoluncurray Proverty ...	269	95	2,206	192	...	10	263	241	2,219	1,368	1,060	48	3,678	4,245	7,923
Choondul	76	51	830	72	25	...	150	76	1,383	677	320	38	1,877	1,788	3,665
Yeeaul	131	49	883	86	...	7	101	153	340	629	502	38	1,478	1,403	2,881
Chengaullyecotay	267	66	761	217	...	13	98	27	563	560	668	35	1,937	1,303	3,240
Mooloorcurray Yeddawuggay ...	51	40	505	107	...	10	79	48	381	482	614	30	1,365	952	2,317
Total ...	794	301	5,185	674	25	40	691	545	4,891	3,716	* 3,164	189	10,335	9,691	20,026

* In which are included thirty-two of the wretched race of Naviddies.

Dazajadda Table of the Thaullapulley District.

Thaullapulley District.	Villages.	Area of Proverties.	Estimated Extent under Paddy Cultivation.	Population to the Square Mile.	Number of Houses.	Estimated Number of Paddy Fields comprising the Verupu, Moondagun, Poonja, &c. &c.	Number of Poray Cundum, or Number of Porays of seed sown on them.	Number of Husbandmen.	Number of Porayed-dums or Gardens.	Cocoanut, Arreka and Jack Trees.	Number of Garden Holders.	Arrack and Toddy Shops.	Ploughs and Spades.	Bullocks, Cows and Buffaloes.	Reservoirs and Wells.	Religious Buildings and places of all Descriptions.	Public Buildings, and Vyunbaňm, Ootperries, Chowkies, &c. &c.
Koonunkoluncurray Proverty ...	40	28½	8½	283	2,440	...	...	1,294	2,384	256,314	...	24	3,278	3,608	377	692	32
Choondul	16	11	3¾	333	812	...	...	610	821	81,365	...	10	1,176	1,597	222	235	7
Yeeaul	16	17¼	4½	169	934	...	...	549	803	7,042	...	6	487	1,106	138	223	8
Chengaullyecotay	22	20	4½	162	1,244	...	...	850	1,709	494	...	20	2,901	1,944	446	800	7
Mooloorcurray Yeddawuggay ...	17	26¼	...	89	741	...	...	...	...	1,441	...	...	734	1,063	280	240	24
Total ...	111	104	21¼	1,036	6,171	...	...	3,303	5,717	346,656	2,595	60	8,576	9,318	1,463	2,190	78

(Signed) P. E. CONNER, Lieut.,
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Memoir of the Thaullapulley District of Cochin.

Divisions.	Proverties or Subdivisions.	Moories or Villages.	Names of the Villages.		Stations of Reference.				Remarks.
					⊙ Ponemale Station.	⊙ Aurthatt Hill.			
1			THAUBLAPULLEY DISTRICT.						
	1		*Choondul Proverty.*						
		1	Choondul		N. 26 W. 1, 1½	S. 74 E. 2, 7½	......	......	Pagoda.
		2	Punneychayree		N. 68½ W. 0, 7¼	S. 58½ E. 2, 7½	......	......	Ditto.
		3	Pullyecaadpioor		N. 44 W. 2, 0	S. 77 E. 2, 0¼	......	......	Ditto.
		4	Arreanoor		N. 74½ W. 1, 5½	S. 50 E. 2, 1¾	......	......	Pagoda on Hill.
		5	Kurreeanur		N. 61½ W. 2, 1½	S. 59½ E. 1, 5	......	......	Center of Village.
		6	Shewennoor		N. 83¼ W. 2, 3	S. 52 E. 2, 7	......	......	Pagoda.
		7	Warroodhullay		S. 61 W. 1, 7¾	S. 30 E. 3, 2	......	......	Principal part of Village.
		8	Numburraycaad		S. 68½ W. 1, 2¾	S. 41½ E. 3, 1¼	......	......	Ditto.
		9	Cundanchayree		S. 81½ W. 2, 1	S. 29 E. 2, 4	......	......	Pagoda.
		10	Auhloor		S. 16½ E. 0, 3	S. 56½ E. 4, 1	......	......	Ruined Pagoda.
		11	Mutthutha		S. 73½ W. 0, 7	S. 49½ E. 3, 2	......	......	Church and Bazar.
		12	Paurahnoor		N. 8¼ E. 1, 6¼	S. 58 E. 3, 4¾	......	......	Center of Village.
		13	Payroomunnah		N. 47¾ E. 1, 2	S. 77 E. 4, 3¼	......	......	Principal part of Village.
		14	Yairranelloor		N. 64½ E. 1, 4¼	S. 73¾ E. 4, 7½	......	......	Center of Village.
		15	Murrowunjayree		N. 73 E. 1, 7½	S. 75½ E. 5, 3	......	......	Principal part of Village.
		16	Thooanoor		N. 24¼ E. 1, 0½	S. 77 E. 3, 7	......	......	Center of Village.
	2		*Yeeaul Proverty.*		⊙ Ponemale Station.	⊙ Kodiary, Hill Station.		⊙ Kurreeanur Station.	
		17	Yeeaul		N. 11 E. 3, 6¼	N. 80 W. 4, 3½	......	......	Small Pagoda on Rock.
		18	Poodheeamauthoor		N. 3½ E. 4, 3¼	N. 73½ W. 5, 0	......	......	Pagoda.
		19	Ahdhoor		N. 21¼ E. 4, 7½	N. 63½ W. 3, 5¼	......	......	Center of Village.
		20	Chaumunthutthay		N. 11½ E. 3, 2½	N. 85½ W. 4, 3½	......	......	Pagoda.
		21	Veullalooraillhee		N. 2 E. 3, 3½	N. 84 W. 4, 7¼	......	......	Center of Village.
		22	Pulloonahnay		N. 1½ E. 2, 4¾	S. 86 W. 5, 1½	......	......	Pagoda.
		23	Poodhoochayree		N. 13¼ W. 2, 1½	S. 82 W. 5, 5¼	......	......	Church and Bazar.
		24	Kooroonillyperramboo		From Tippullachayree Pagoda, No. 66, S. 5 W. 0, 7½			N. 26 W. 2, 3	Principal part of Village.
		25	Pundulloor		N. 14½ E. 3, 5	N. 84 W. 6, 0½	......	......	Center of Village.
		26	Cowanunchittoor		N. 14 E. 4, 1½	N. 80 W. 6, 2	......	......	Ungaudee.
		27	Shewunnoor		N. 13 W. 4, 3	N. 76½ W. 6, 2	......	......	Bagwatty Kao.
		28	Kedungur		N. 5½ W. 4, 6	N. 71½ W. 5, 6¼	......	......	Center of Village.
		29	Cheeroowuncaad		N. 4 E. 5, 3½	N. 61½ W. 5, 2	......	......	Pagoda.
		30	Kooroonjoor		N. 11 E. 5, 5½	N. 55½ W. 4, 6	......	......	Center of Village.
		31	Vellarracaad		N. 17¾ E. 6, 0½	N. 48½ W. 4, 2	......	......	Pagoda.
		32	Kuddungoodee		N. 83½ E. 2, 6½; and from Tippullachayree Pagoda, No. 66, S. 51 E. 0, 6¼				Pagoda, West end of Village.

Memoir of the Thaullapulley District of Cochin—continued.

Divisions.	Proverties or Subdivisions.	Moories or Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Stations of Reference.				Remarks.
				⊙ Cherrooaunnee Hill Station.	⊙ Aurthatt Hill Station.	⊙ Ponemale.		
1			THAULLAPULLEY DISTRICT—*cont.*					
	3		*Koonumkoluncuray Proverty.*					
		33	Koolumkoluncurray	S. 55½ E. 0, 4	N. 10 E. 1, 3¼	......	......	Church and Bazar.
		34	Kauneepioor	S. 63½ E. 2, 0¾	N. 63 E. 1, 7	......	......	Principal part of Village.
		35	Aunaikeul	S. 50 E. 2, 0¾	N. 78½ E. 1, 4	......	......	Ditto.
		36	Kaunneeampaula	S. 63½ E. 1, 3	N. 46 E. 1, 4	......	......	Ditto.
		37	Poracullum	S. 33½ E. 2, 3	S. 73½ E. 1, 1¾	......	......	Center of Village.
		38	Irringapuram	......	N. 19½ E. 1, 2¼	N. 77½ W. 2, 7¾	......	Ditto.
		39	Cnhemmunoor	......	N. 15¼ E. 0, 5½	N. 69½ W. 3, 3	......	Ungaudy or Bazar.
		40	Poreoullum (Insulated Village)	N. 34 E. 1, 6¼	N. 15½ E. 3, 2¼	......	......	
		41	Aurthatt	......	S. 23½ E. 0, 2½	......	......	Principal part of Village.
		42	Chetteyenoor	S. 15½ W. 1, 4	N. 67½ W. 0, 4½	......	......	Center of Village.
		43	Eyenoor	S. 33 W. 1, 3	N. 60½ W. 1, 0¼	......	......	Pagoda.
		44	Aullautoor	S. 9 W. 1, 0	N. 25¼ W. 0, 6	......	......	Ditto.
		45	Chirrooaunnee	S. 65½ W. 0, 3	N. 18½ W. 1, 4	......	......	Center of Village.
		46	Wurruddhulla	S. 70½ W. 0, 7	N. 35 W. 1, 5½	......	......	Ditto.
		47	Poodhoowummul	N. 69 W. 1, 4	N. 35 W. 2, 5½	......	......	Ditto.
		48	Keulloor	N. 43 E. 0, 5	N. 7¼ E. 2, 1	......	......	Ditto.
		49	Chayrroolyeum	N. 81 E. 0, 4	N. 12 E. 1, 6	......	......	Colaghum.
		50	Kukkaad	N. 69½ E. 0, 5¾	N. 15½ E. 2, 0	......	......	Cutcherry.
				⊙ Cherrooaunnee.	⊙ Aurthatt.	⊙ Kurreeanoor.	⊙ Kothoonad Bungalow.	
		51	Kaychayree	......	......	......	......	
		52	Aghadeeoor	N. 46¾ E. 3, 0½	N. 29½ E. 4, 2½	......	......	Water Pandall and Pagoda.
		53	Janperrumboo	N. 55½ E. 2, 2¼	N. 30½ E. 3, 3¼	......	......	Center of Village.
		54	Koangahoor	N. 44¾ E. 2, 4¾	......	N. 87 W. 4, 7	......	Principal part of Village.
		55	Puttymoorey	From Perrempella Tree,	S. 58¾ W. 0, 6¾	N. 80½ W. 5, 0¼	......	Pagoda.
		56	Poolicode	Ditto	S. 45 W. 1, 3¼	N. 86½ W. 5, 2	......	Center of Village.
		57	Kurreecad	Ditto	N. 76 W. 1, 2¼; and from Puttymoory, No. 55,		N. 34¼ W. 0, 7¼	Ditto.
		58	Kuddawulloor	N. 4 E. 4, 0; and from Perrumpella Tree, N. 62½, W. 2, 3¼			......	Principal part of Village.
		59	Koolunjayree	From Perrumpella Tree,	N. 17¾ W. 2, 2	......	S. 50 W. 2, 2½	Center of Village.
		60	Korittaykerry	Ditto	N. 1, 4¾	......	S. 27¼ W. 2, 2½	Kholagum.
		61	Poraoor	Ditto	N. 33 W. 0, 7¾; and from Puttymoory Pagoda, No. 55, N. 8½ E. 1, 2			Pagoda.
		62	Pudhaicurray	Ditto	Tree Stn. N. 11½ E. 0, 7	N. 61 W. 4, 5½	......	Principal part of Village.
		63	Kooroopuddul	Ditto	ditto N. 39 W. 1, 6; and from Korittaykerray Khologum, No. 60, S. 79 W. 1, 1			Ungaudee.
		64	Payrumpillau	Ditto	ditto N. 57½ E. 1, 3½; and from Tippulachary Pagoda, No. 66, 88½ W. 1, 0.			Ditto.

Memoir of the Thaullapulley District of Cochin—continued.

Divisions.	Proverties or Subdivisions.	Moories or Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Stations of Reference. ⊙ Cherrocaunnee.	⊙ Aurthatt.	⊙ Kurreeanoor.	⊙ Koothoonad Bungalow.	Remarks.
1			THAULLAPULLEY DISTRICT—*cont.*					
	3		*Koonumkoluncurray Proverty*—cont.					
		65	Kunneearacode	From Korittaykerry Kholagum	...	N. 53 E. 0, 4¼ ...	......	Tannah.
		66	Tippullachayree	From Perrempella Tree, N. 70 E. 2, 2¾	...	N. 45 W. 2, 7 ...	S. 21¼ E. 3, 0¼ ...	Large Pagoda, North end of Village.
		67	Pierrunnay	N. 4½ W. 2, 3½;	from Perrempellan Tree ...	S. 80½ W. 2, 5¼ ...	......	Church.
		68	Siritoor	N. 4½ W. 3, 0	ditto ...	N. 88 W. 2, 5¼ ...	......	Principal part of Village.
		69	Payruntooruttee	N. 11 W. 3, 2	ditto ...	N. 85¼ W. 3, 2½ ...	......	Pagoda Center of Village.
		70	Kaddumgumpaula	N. 39 W. 3, 2	ditto ...	S. 85½ W. 4, 3¾ ...	......	Pagoda West end of Village.
		71	Piennaramook	N. 33½ W. 2, 0½	ditto ...	S. 60½ E. 3, 3 ...	......	Pagoda.
		72	Munghaad	N. 4½ W. 1, 2½	ditto ...	S. 62 E. 4, 4 ...	......	Principal part of Village.
				⊙ Kodiayree Hill Station.	⊙ Kurreeanoor Station.	⊙ Pindalee Hill.	⊙ Koordoor Hill.	
	4		*Chengaullyecotay Proverty.*					
		73	Thayoor	N. 41 W. 1, 7 ...	S. 45 E. 1, 0½ ...	......	......	Center of Village.
		74	Vellauteyenoor	N. 67 W. 2, 7 ...	S. 34 W. 1, 2 ...	......	......	Ditto.
		75	Kooroowunnoor	N. 78 W. 3, 2½ ...	S. 41 W. 1, 7½ ...	......	......	Pagoda.
		76	Poolleanoor	N. 73 W. 2, 6 ...	S. 25¼ W. 1, 4 ...	......	......	Center of Village.
		77	Thundullum	N. 82 W. 3, 2 ...	S. 35½ W. 2, 1 ...	......	......	Principal part of Village.
		78	Vayloor	N. 85½ W. 2, 2¼ ...	S. 9 W. 2, 0 ...	......	......	Ditto.
		79	Veungallachayree	S. 61 W. 0, 7 ...	S. 26 E. 2, 7 ...	......	......	Roman Church.
		80	Kooroomale	S. 69 W. 3, 1¼ ...	S. 16½ W. 3, 3½ ...	......	......	Centre of Village.
		81	Thaullaycotacurray	S. 78 W. 2, 7 ...	S. 16½ W. 2, 7 ...	......	......	Ditto.
		82	Chayranelloor	S. 81 W. 4, 3¼ ...	S. 40 W. 3, 6 ...	......	......	Ditto.
		83	Yayroomaputtee	N. 17 W. 2, 3¼ ...	N. 82 E. 1, 2¼ ...	......	......	Kolaghum.
		84	Kurreeanoor	N. 49 W. 2, 6½ ...	S. 25 W. 0, 3 ...	......	......	Centre of Village.
		85	Thonenelloor	N. 49 W. 3, 2½ ...	S. 87 W. 0, 4½ ...	......	......	Ditto.
		86	Pautramungalum	N. 58 W. 2, 7½ ...	S. 41 W. 0, 6½ ...	......	......	Pagoda.
		87	Tippulloor	N. 28 W. 3, 3¼ ...	N. 22 E. 0, 7½ ...	......	......	Centre of Village.
		88	Koonnoothayree	N. 18½ W. 2, 7¾ ...	N. 56 E. 1, 2 ...	......	......	Ditto.
		89	Nellowye	N. 1 W. 2, 4 ...	N. 79 E. 1, 7¾ ...	......	......	Pagoda.
		90	Koothunjayree	N. 1½ E. 3, 7 ...	N. 50 E. 2, 5¾ ...	......	......	Ditto.
		91	Mooringathayree	N. 7 W. 3, 2 ...	N. 56 E. 1, 7 ...	......	......	Ditto.
		92	Puddheeaurum	N. 8½ W. 3, 6 ...	N. 42 E. 2, 1 ...	......	......	Centre of Village.
		93	Purraoor	N. 17 W. 2, 0½ ...	N. 83½ E. 1, 3½ ...	......	......	Principal part of Village.
		94	* Woorraoor	......	......	S. 59½ E. 2, 4 ...	S. 4 W. 3, 1 ...	Pagoda.

* Wurraoor given in Inam by the Paliat Atchin to the Wurrakanaden Pagoda, now assumed by the Circar; its Revenues are always collected into the Chengaullycotay Proverty.

(Signed) P. E. CONNER, Lieut.,
Assistant Surveyor-General's Department.

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MEMOIR OF THE MOOLOORCURRAY YEDDAWUGGA.

Situation, Extent and Boundary.—Mooloorcurray, also called Irunaad was originally in the possession of the Atchins of Munnacode, an ancient Nair family of distinction, and wrested from them by Paliat Atchin, late Dewan of Cochin, which he appears to have enjoyed from that period with permission to manage its Revenue affairs till the Year 1809, when it was assumed and transferred to the Tullapully District; this assumption was occasioned in consequence of the late insurrection at Cochin, of which he was the author, or deeply implicated in it. The Cochin Government has since that period allowed him and the several branches of his family, a pension arising from the Revenues of this Yeddawugga. Muloorcottay lies N.N.E. 13 Miles of Trichoor, and 4 Miles West of Chalayekurray. It is limited on the North by the Ponany River for 6 Miles, South 5¼ Miles by Mutchat, ¾ Mile by Moondiathucotta (two Subdivisions of Chalayekurray) 1¼ Miles by Chengaullycotta of Tullapully, East by Chaylayecurray 6½ Miles, and West 14 Miles by the Kutnaad District of South Malabar, having a periphery of 34¾ Miles. Its figure is nearly triangular and contains an area of 26¼ Square Miles. Though divided about its center by a low chains of hills clothed with a stunted wood, its features otherwise represent a plain and well inhabited Country, affording sufficient pasturage, and giving a density of 90 persons to the Square Mile.

Divisions and Subdivisions.—It is divided into 2 Subdivisions, viz., Mooloorcurray and Irunaad, comprising 17 Subordinate Villages called Moories, the whole under the denomination of Mooloorcurray Yeddawugga.

Capitals, Cusbahs, Forts, Towns, &c.—Muloorcottah, the Capital of this Division, is the only place of note in it—having once a commodious Palace (the whole in a decaying state) and within the fort a square building, apparently a place of defence which was not strong, has very lately by the orders of the Cochin Government been dismantled. To the South of it a few furlongs is a Paulium, a neat modern structure on a pleasing site, the temporary residence of the Atchins, now occupied as a Cutcherry.

Muloorcurray lies ¾ Miles South West of the fort, on the road from Chalayekurray to Trichoor, and North of a Pass. It is a line of straggling Bazars kept by a few Lubbays and Jonagurs, surrounded by the habitations of a few Mussulmen and a Nair population, and is a Tannah post to check and intimidate robbers, who are some time troublesome to travellers in the Uggamullay Pass.

Irunaad is a designation given to a tract occupied by a few Villages, the houses composing them being thinly scattered along the borders of the rice fields, in Groves of the Arreka, Cocoanut and Jack, &c., of these Thullypooram is noted for an ancient Pagoda where some Inscriptions are observed; it has a dense population of Bramins and Nairs. A few Bazars kept by Lubbays and Jonagurs lie a few furlongs East of the Temple, and are known by the name of Sheeneecurray; besides the above, Dasamungalum, Khondur, Cullercode, and Arungotecurray, have lesser Pagodas and scattered population. Wurroor once the possession of the Trichoor Temple, is an insulated tract of Chengallycottay within this Limit.

Rivers, Tanks and Canals.—The Ponany which marks its Limit to the North, about 2 furlongs broad, has a sandy bed and banks high at intervals. It receives the numerous streams, which in their course serve to irrigate the rice fields on either borders; their banks are high and steep at their confluence with the River. There are a few tanks in this tract, (none of them large) that contain water a portion of the year, but do not serve the purpose of irrigation. Wells are not uncommon, these being sunk almost at every house and the water is good. A few Reservoirs faced with stone are seen in the vicinity of Pagodas. It must be here observed, that water becomes very scarce during the hot Months, and the Cattle

are said to suffer much from the want of it; the River also at this period, has but a small stream in it. To alleviate this evil, Water Pandalls (sheds) are erected. Trees hollowed or granite basins are placed at intervals on the roads, where Travellers and Cattle are plentifully supplied with this Element.

Hills.—A low Chain of Hills, stretches in a North Westerly direction from Uggamale, slope away as they approach the Ponany—some small ridges from it on either side gradually subside into plain heights, with the exception of Pindalee a detached conical hill on the Limit.

Woods and Jungle.—The above ridge is covered with a low wood, the Timber answering however for the purposes of small buildings, implements of husbandry, and for fuel, the low hills in the vicinity of the River are quite void of it, save a few straggling trees on them. The productive trees scattered about the populated tracts are the Cocoanut, Arreka, Jack, and the Mango, which renders the scenery delightful—great care is bestowed in the preservation of them in these parts, they not being in such profusion as in the Western Districts; some pepper is also grown, but in small quantities.

Remarkable Buildings.—The Buildings of note have all been noticed in the description of the places they are at, their style of Architecture being peculiar to the Country, they are generally rude buildings; next to these the Munnakuls and Muddums of Bramins claim some notice for their situation and cleanliness. The houses of the lower classes are small and uncomfortable and all are invariably thatched, with the exception of the Temples and larger buildings, which are tiled.

Agrarams of Bramins and Religious Establishment, &c.—At a few of the Pagodas a daily meal is distributed to two or more Bramins after the usual ceremonies to the idol is performed, there being no Ootupurras, or other places of entertainment for them similar to places of that nature in the Southern parts; they however hold Lands (on different tenures) which are cultivated by their Slaves, and live near their fields, scattered in compounds, a few only whose services are required at the Temples holding some small emoluments.

Cattle and Animals.—The Cattle are similar to those in the surrounding Districts. The wild Animals are however not uncommon, the predatory kind are none.

Manufactures and Trade.—The Manufactures are a coarse Sugar and Spirit extracted from the juice of the Maudy or Sago Palm, which yields it in large quantities. Salt though not a manufacture of the Country, is conveyed through this tract into South Malabar from Aranaat, a Circar Depôt for that Article.

Roads and Passes.—Two Roads run across this tract, lined almost throughout by fine Avenues, that from Trichoor to Chaylayekurray, enters the limit to the South through the Uggamullay Pass; with the exception of it, the road presenting little difficulty, runs over a tolerable even surface to Chaylayecurray and is frequented by people of trade to the Eastern parts—but scarce any Travellers are ever seen on it, from the number of superior ones to the North and South. Another road running North of Moolur to Tullapully, on an even surface, is not much frequented and is indifferent, neither of them will admit of Wheel Carriage, and are only cross roads of communication.

Soil and Produce.—The soil of the populated parts is of a gravelly nature, and some parts mixed with pebbles, on which dry grain is cultivated.

In the Glens or Rice fields it is a light sand incumbent on a black clay—the heights are of a sterile nature composed of gravel and veins of laterite. The Cocoanut thrives but indifferently, but the Arreka is seen in groves and appears in great luxuriance. Rice being the principal production, the soil yields from one to three Crops annually. Some Dry grain is also sown on the slopes, and several culinary herbs, and Beetle are grown in the Enclosures of the houses—the Waste Lands yield good pasturage for the cattle, &c.

Chaindamungalum.—Chaindamungalum is a beautiful little spot of Territory, running for a short distance along the Banks of the Perryar. Its boundary includes an area of $2\frac{1}{4}$ Square Miles, its surface presents a continued succession

of Cultivation and Gardens. This tract forms a portion of the Moolurcurray Yeddawuggay, dependant on Cochin. It is the property of the Paliat Atchin, at present under Surveillance at Madras. It had for some time been temporarily assumed by the Cochin Government, but has very recently been delivered over to one of the family of the Atchin. The Cochin Government however exercise a Superintending authority as in the instance of Kodungalur.

The Town of Chaindamungalum is prettily situated on a low elevation, rising from the Borders of the Perryar. It is rather large, regular, has an excellent and extensive Bazar, and is very populous, the Inhabitants consisting of Jews and Christians. There is here a rather spacious Romo-Syrian Church Synagogue and some Temples, one crowning a low hill, the other, larger and more remarkable, close to the Palace, which is as usual a large rustic edifice. The Productions of this tract are Cocoanuts and Rice. Its Population is very dense * giving upwards of 2,000 to the Square Mile, but presents only the varieties common in the other parts.

(Signed) B. S. WARD, Lieut.,
Assistant Surveyor-General's Department.

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* The Statistical account of this little tract will be found on referring to those of Cochin.

Memoir of the Mooloor Yeddawugga dependant on Cochin.

Divisions.	Proverties or Subdivisions.	Moories or Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Stations of Reference. ⊙ Koondur Hill.	⊙ Pindalee Hill.	⊙ Mutchat Hill.	⊙ Maundenoor Single Tree on Hill.	Remarks.
	1		Mooloorcottah	S. 45½ E. 2, 3 ...	S. 73 E. 6, 4 ...	N. 22 W. 3, 0 ...	S. 43 W. 4, 4¾ ...	Old Palace.
		1	Mooloorcurray	From Mooloorcottah S. 34½ W. 0, 7 ...		N. 37 W. 2, 5 ...	......	Tannah and Bazars.
		2	Caunjarashairy	......	......	N. 38 W. 4, 0 ...	S. 58 W. 5, 3 ...	Principal part of Village.
	2		*Irenaad.*					
		3	Thitchoor	......	S. 18½ W. 1, 5¼ ...	N. 68 W. 8, 3 ...	......	Principal part of Village.
		4	Ittonum or Irroomboochayree ...	N. 62 W. 2, 1 ...	N. 11¼ E. 2, 7½ ...	......	......	Ditto.
		5	Thulleypooram	......	N. 52 E. 0, 4½ ...	......	......	Pagoda.
		6	Peullycaad	S. 22½ W. 2, 3½ ...	S. 75 E. 1, 4 ...	......	......	Principal part of Village.
		7	Cuddooachayree	S. 54½ W. 1, 5; and from Peublycaad, No. 6, N. 20½ W. 1, 3 ...			......	Ditto.
		8	Thullachayree	S. 3½ W. 1, 3 ...	N. 78 E. 2, 3 ...	......	......	Ditto.
		9	Aurroongotecurray	S. 76 W. 0, 5½; and from Thullachayree, No. 8 ...			N. 29 W. 1, 3 ...	Pagoda.
		10	Wurravuttoor	N. 43 W. 0, 7 ...	N. 36¾ E. 3, 1 ...	......	......	Principal part of Village.
		11	Shirrocnad	N. 54 W. 1, 3¼ ...	N. 26½ E. 3, 0 ...	......	......	Ditto.
		12	Coondore	N. 18½ E. 0, 6; and from Shirracad, No. 11, S. 84 E. 1, 3 ...			......	Small Pagoda.
		13	Pulloor	......	N. 66 E. 4, 6 ...	N. 24½ W. 7, 2 ...	N. 85 W. 5, 0 ...	Principal part of Village.
		14	Cullaracode	N. 63 E. 1, 0¾; and from Coondore, No. 12, S. 74½ E. 0, 6 ...			......	Ditto.
		15	Kuttuvuttoor	......	N. 80¼ E. 4, 3 ...	N. 29¼ W. 6, 2 ...	S. 82 W. 5, 0½ ...	Center of Village.
		16	Dasamungalum	......	N. 74½ E. 4, 4¾ ...	N. 26 W. 6, 4¾ ...	S. 87½ W. 4, 7¼ ...	Pagoda.
		17	Pullikull	......	N. 88 E. 4, 7½ ...	N. 26½ W. 5, 3 ...	......	Center of Village.
	3		*Chaindamungalum.*	⊙ Chaindamungalum Hill.	⊙ Kodungaloor Fort.	⊙ Maunyailee Hill.	⊙ Yurruttamill Hill.	
		18	Kellukkumpuram	N. 80 W. 0, 5 ...	S. 45 E. 2, 4 ...	......	......	Principal part of Village.
		19	Paulaturnuttee	N. 77½ W. 0, 1¾ ...	......	......	......	Syrian-Romo Church and Bazars.
		20	Thekkumpuram	S. 43 W. 0, 7 ..	S. 36 E. 3, 0½ ...	......	......	Principal part of Village.
		21	Munnacuddum	S. 86 W. 1, 1 ...	S. 33½ E. 2, 3 ...	......	......	Ditto.
		22	Purricaad	S. 75 W. 1, 2½ ...	S. 26½ E. 2, 4 ...	......	......	Ditto.
		23	Kutucaad	N. 72½ W. 1, 7 ...	S. 26½ E. 1, 3½ ...	......	......	Ditto.
		24	Wurrukkumpuram	N. 80 W. 1, 1 ...	S. 39½ E. 2, 0¾ ...	......	......	Pagoda and Palace.
		25	Shaithawuttum	......	S. 73 E. 1, 0 ...	N. 44 W. 5, 6¾ ...	......	Principal part of Village.
		26	Coburitturruttee	N. 61 W. 2, 4 ...	S. 19½ E. 0, 5 ...	......	......	Ditto.
		27	Cuddumunnaturruttee	N. 59 W. 3, 0 ...	S. 33¾ W. 0, 3 ...	......	......	Ditto.

NOTE.—Mooloorcurray is temporarily annexed to the Thaulapulley District, Chaindamungalum is a detached portion of this Yeddawugga, insulated in the Purranr District.

(Signed) B. S. WARD, Lieut.,
Assistant Surveyor-General's Department.

MEMOIR OF THE TRICHOOWAPAYROOR DISTRICT.

Situation, Extent and Boundary.—Trichoowapayroor exhibits an irregular oblong figure: it is bounded on the North by the Thullapully and Chaylayekurray Districts; the former passing along it for the distance of 3¼ Miles and the latter 14 to the landmark cut on Vanniampurrae. The line of Frontier in the latter instance is marked by the Shorey Aur for nearly 3¼ Miles; the remainder runs alternately over the ridges and Valleys of Ponedduthan and Vallany hills, on the East by the Tenmullapuram Tallook of South Malabar, 7½ Miles; defined chiefly by several streams that intersect the Mountainous tract it runs through. The line of demarkation being indefinite, and altogether of a doubtful character, has frequently been disputed by the Cochin Circar and two Atchins, whose states border on it, until 1815, when a decision took place and permanent landmarks were established; on the South the brow of the Paulapully hills for 7¾ Miles, and another smaller ridge for 2 Miles, divides it from the Kodachayree District, the continuation of the latter ridge, and a broad cultivated valley for the distance of 5½ Miles detaches it from the Pooducaad Subdivision of Mugundapuram; thence passing along the Yainamakul District 4 Miles; the small insulated subdivision of Pullypuram belonging to Travancore 2 Miles and 4¾ Miles by Yainamakul again (the two latter distances passing through the Estuary) it touches the limit of the Chowkaad Tallook of South Malabar, which keeps along it on the West for 5½ Miles the surpentine course of the Keechairy River marking the confines half this way—the straggling outline is completed by 3½ Miles of the Thaullapulley line forming an aggregate length of 65½ Miles, and comprehending a superficial area of 169 Square Miles. Of this Extent only one-fifth part is cultivated with Paddy, the same proportion may be allowed to be occupied by waving slopes, the larger share of which serve only as pasture, the remainder an uninterrupted and varied succession of hill and dale entirely overrun with Forest.

Divisions and Subdivisions.—It is divided into four subdivisions very unequal in their extent: Purravuttauny the largest, includes nearly five-eighths of the District, but whose populated portion is confined only to one-third of that proportion—Chittellapoolley has an area of 30 Square Miles, and Trichoowapayroor and Veejeeapuram an average of 21¼ Square Miles each: they contain altogether 95 Villages each having a population of 988 Inhabitants. To every Village may be allowed nearly 140 Acres of cultivated Rice Land, and an average of 667 Productive trees. Its capacity in an agricultural view is tolerably great, much of the Lake coming within its Limits is capable of cultivation and the uplands are susceptible of growing a variety of Dry Grains, Yams, &c.

Cusbahs, Droogs, Forts and other considerable Places, &c.—Trichoowapayroor commonly designated Trichoor is a place of great antiquity, and much celebrated throughout Malabar, Pursarama has the reputation of being its founder; much of its merit is attributable to the ideal sanctity of the place. It would not however appear to have been at any time either very large or very populous, at least there are now no remains that would indicate such, indeed previous to the reign of the Rajah who died in 1805 (commonly known as Teeputta Tumbran) it was only remarkable for its Pagoda and Numbury College. The lines that now encompass Trichoor were razed in 1794: they consist of a rampart and parapet of Earth; it is of varying elevation being from 7 feet to nearly twice that height, about fifteen feet broad with an outer ditch from two or three to ten or twelve feet deep, in some places not at all excavated. Its figure is an irregular Trapezium, measuring on the West 1 Mile 3¾ Furlongs, on the East 1 Mile ¾ Furlong, North 1 Mile 6½ Furlongs, South 1 Mile 5 Furlongs, giving a total circumference of

$4\frac{1}{2}$ Miles. The fortification that encompasses the Palace, and perhaps it may be called the Citadel of this vast enclosure, is nearly a parallelogram 310 by 200 yards, It has some bastions, is entered by two Gateways, and is the only part of the work having any strength, indeed even it can only be considered as affording a good defence against Horse. From the comparatively unfinished state of the lines, it may be presumed that the Rajah saw the folly of their erection, or was not able or was not permitted to complete them, but had he more perfectly accomplished his object, this work would only have exhibited a more complete monument of his folly. The whole is now in a neglected state and fast going to decay. The several Villages included within the circumference of those lines, tho' known by separate names, constitute the Town of Trichoor; those Villages are as usual scattered along the borders of the cultivated Glens within this space. The habitations of the Christians only are in a more compact form; the population belonging to this caste is collected in the vicinity of a Romo-Syrian Church, from which runs several streets. The Pagoda always a point of attraction, allures to its neighbourhood much of the higher classes; close to it are several streets of Putter Bramins, who are almost entirely devoted to mercantile pursuits, Cloth being the principal object of their traffic. It were tedious to describe in any minute detail the various Pagodas belonging to this place altho' their presence constitute its chief merit, that of Wurrukauaden may deserve a brief notice. It is situated on a low eminence, surrounded by a high wall, concealing from Vulgar Eyes a number of smaller Temples that crowd the area of this sacred enclosure. The turrets marking its four entrances (said to have been built by four different princes Travancore, Cochin, Calicut, Palghaut) are the most, indeed, the only remarkable parts of the building nor are they deserving of any particular commendation. This temple is surrounded by a grove of Teak trees, while the richer foliage of the Banyan conceals much of it from view. Whatever commendation the college may deserve for its learning it can claim but little for its architecture, being a building of the rude kind—the annual festival of Wurrukkanaden takes place in May. It of course attracts crowds of votaries, and the place presents during its continuance (some days) an animated scene—a good deal of pomp is observed on this occasion. In less peaceable times, the claims of precedency of the several Idols carried about during the festival was often contested by the sword; their punctilio has become now more placable. Close to the larger Temple are a number of smaller ones, quite similar to those so frequently described as common in the other parts—There are also a number of Lavatories of the usual kind.* This is the station of a Karrigar, Tannah, Zillah Court, Jail, &c. (in which are at present 350 Prisoners) as also of a Captain's detachment, relieved periodically from the Quilon force. Trichoor possesses some Trade; indeed though not a mart of great consequence it is the principal one in those parts. Its situation accessible by so many fine roads, and an easy Navigation, gives it great advantages in this particular. The Trichoor Subdivision consists of 32 Villages one-fourth of which are included within the Limits of the Lines. Of the Residue Aranaatcurray South West 1 Mile 5 Furlongs and Oolloor S.S.E. $3\frac{1}{4}$ Miles are the most remarkable. They are Christian Villages with Streets and Bazars; the former however is of greater magnitude and most importance—it is situated on the edge of the Backwater and has a large Church. The Christians of both places of the Romo-Syrian Creed—this last place like the former is accessible by water. Cunnee Mungalum has a small Pagoda and Colaghum belonging to the Temple of Wurrukennaden.

The Villages of Purravuttauny Proverty amounts to 17; they present but few features of discrimination. Murrakathuray on the Vecoor River and Nettachairy South of it are large Villages bordering the edge of extensive Cultivation. At the latter place is a small Pagoda. Mookaadkurray has an Angadee and Church recently built. Kootthoonelloor, Kyeenoor and Yaillunthooruttee are extensive Nair Villages. The cultivation of the Valley in which they are situated experiences much interruption from the Wild Elephants who haunt the neighbouring Jungles, Paununjayree $7\frac{1}{2}$ Miles E.N.E. of Trichoor is situated amidst a wild hill scenery;

* The Palace is a rather commodious upper-storied building partly of European Architecture, and situated on a gentle Elevation, commands a fine view of the picturesque Country around. A few Bungalows, Colaghums and Gardens are scattered about in its Vicinity.

on the Eastern skirts of this Village is a very ancient Pagoda now in ruins—its scite still bears the name of Gooroonaden Umblem. It is celebrated in the Annals of Malabar. Immediately in its vicinity is Puttycaad, close to the Pass of that name, which leads into South Malabar—this place consists of a few Bazars and Ootupurray for Bramin Travellers. A Chowkey, and a building serving to accommodate Travellers, which also answers the purpose of a Store-house, &c., Puttycaud is remarkable for the robberies so frequently committed at it. A woody pass offering every facility to flight, and it being on the borders of another Country those depredations are often committed with impunity, nor has several severe examples as yet completely repressed them. The greater part of this subdivision consists of hills, overgrown with a thick forest, yielding a considerable quantity of Teak, a hill tribe called Malayars wander through those woods; they are useful in the Timber department.

Veejeeapuram a small subdivision lying North of Trichoor, is almost equally divided between the populated and hilly tracts. It contains 17 Villages; Veeoor the Cusbah is a place of no particular note. Kottaykaad, a Christian Village and Church, is the largest place in this Proverty. It is accessable for Boats by a small stream, has some trade, and a tolerable dense population. Koottoor is also an Angaddy, but of an inferior size; the remaining Villages of this subdivision are scattered along the borders of two fine vallies that intersect it.

Chittellapooly contains 30 Villages, and is in succession to Trichoor, the best cultivated and inhabited Proverty of the District; the place from which it takes its name is large, but not otherwise remarkable. Payrahmungalum, Choraykaad, Poraykul, Pooroonaat and Arrantha are all uncommonly fine Villages, highly populous and decorated with numberless Pagodas, bordering an extensive sheet of cultivation, and the margin of the Lake, a narrow and indented Arm of which stretching for some miles North into the interior, is also bordered for the greater part by groves and habitations. Moolloor is an insulated top whose base is inhabited. Purrapoor a small Romo-Syrian Town and Church. Moondur is a little Fort still in good repair, within it is a deep well; in the vicinity of the Fort is a large Umblem. There are various other Villages of a similar Character to those enumerated only more limited in point of extent.

Rivers and Annicuts on them and Canals.—The principal River is that on the East, called Shorey Aur, it rises in the Vellauny hills, and for the first 4 Miles runs in a contracted and rocky channel through the Valley, receiving in its progress numerous Mountain streams, its current is however tolerably free of impediments and Timber is easily floated down; crossing the high road, it flows in a Southerly course for 4 Miles, at the base of Moodulmulla, receiving in this interval the combined waters of the numerous rivulets that rise in the hills on the East, the confluence of the several large Nullahs (Alagampaurae, Naumpaurae and Vettikulangayraythodes, being the principal which unite' ere they meet the River at Moopolay or the junction of three streams) forces it to take a Westerly direction 1½ Miles with high and steep banks to Peechypaurae, where the stream is confined between two perpendicular rocks, huge masses of which intercept it and present a material obstacle in the conveyance of timber, to clear which the efforts of Men and Elephants are necessary. Escaping this it winds deviously in a W.N.W. course for 1¾ Miles, skirted by low hills, which rise with rugged steepness from the stream to Yerpumparae Rock and a small cascade; the intervention of this impediment, retards the progress of the timber for some time. To remedy the injury that would occur where it is impelled down by the Cataract, a narrow channel has been conducted from the top of the fall to about 50 Yards on the North side—the timber on approaching this spot is conveyed up the channel and grounded on the bank from which it is dragged into the bed of the River again by Elephants. Winding North West from this the Taunipaudum channel meets it at 1¼ Mile and alters its course to South West in which direction it proceeds by a deep, open and sandy bed by the Villages Moollyem, Kyenoor and Yairroowunnymungalum—it assumes the name of Munnalicurray Aur, and quits the District after running through it a course of 20½ Miles from its source. It has no Artificial works of any description, nor does it appear from a review of the tract it traverses to possess any capability of being turned to the advantage of Agriculture.

The Veeoor River emerges from the vallies on the North; it is a narrow and at places deep stream, running for almost the whole of its course through a broad and well cultivated valley which it serves to irrigate from the point it enters at, to its junction with the Estuary (below Vellungamullay) it measures 9¾ Miles, previous to which the streams that fertilize the Glens on the East and West of Kottayenaad mingle with it. Two small stone dams are laid across it to the North—the Canals they supply, are carried to very small distances below them. The account of the Kachayree River, whose course defines the Boundary on the West from its entrance to almost the point of confluence with the Estuary will be found elsewhere generally detailed. Of the infinite number of little streams that the hills give rise to, a few on the South deserve notice, but it is only when swelled by the rains, that they are capable of floating down the Teak cut in their vicinity. Except Maunamungalumthode, which runs South and joins the Vurrendrapully River, the rest unite with the Shorey Aur.

Lakes, Tanks and Reservoirs.—That portion of the Estuary that comes within this District on the West occupies an area of 9 Square Miles, three-fourths of which belong to the Trichoowapayroor Subdivision; it is of a depth always Navigable for Boats of small burden, it is (except in a few instances) even in the broadest portion so shallow as to be cultivated during the dry season of the year—giving access to Boats only by the narrow channels which are artificially secured. Its fishery is not remarkable.

Besides the small tanks at Poottoor and Marrathacurray (which have artificial embankments of nearly 1 and 1½ Furlongs each) among the Ponds and other Reservoirs of which there are no less than fifteen hundred (including Wells); those only in the Town of Trichoor and a few Pagodas are remarkable. Of the residue many are seen in the cultivated vallies as furnishing the fields with water, or otherwise retaining this element for the use of Cattle or domestic purposes.

Mountains, Hills, &c.—The Western portion of this District, exhibits a succession of waving champaign upland, presenting everywhere the most agreeable and varied scenery. The Eastern share it has already been observed is Mountainous and Woody—indeed the forests commence at a very few Miles East of Trichoor. The Ramifications of the lofty Paulapully hills which confine it on the South, form the most prominent ridges that appear in this tract.

Vellanymale and Moodulmale are the next considerable ridges; they unite with one another at the Pass on the East of Puttycaad called Koodrancotay; the first of these has the greatest Elevation; its wooded summit spreads into a flat Table Land, nearly half a Mile broad—the ridges that slope off on the North and South sides are steep and woody.

Poneduthamale and Ponemale are low ridges to the North of an uniform height, presenting the appearance of a green wall: its top is rocky. The irregular chain of low hills stretching North and South in the parallel of Paununjayree, and making an angle with the low ridge extending between it and Wulloocurray is bisected by the Munnalicurray River; the most conspicuous tops here are Vauniampaura and Chittencoon. The extent between Modul and Paulapulley hills is a chaos of subordinate eminences furrowed into an infinity of small Vales, giving rise to numerous Mountain streams; the principal tops that rise above them are Terumunnycoon Oomicoon (which defines the Eastern Boundary agreeable to the recent decision) Mailcoondum and Paulacoon hills. Vellunjamalle is a picturesque insulated low top: a Bungalow once crowned its summit. The forest covering this tract is highly productive in Teak trees, the felling and transporting of which gives active employment to many individuals under the Sunjoyem Department; besides this a variety of other useful timber trees (and every variety of the Bamboo) abound here and not being under the Monopoly of the Government, are open to the Public. We observe here that species of the Anjely whose pliable bark makes a sort of quilting, and may be wrought into a coarse Clothing.

Roads, Passes and Defiles.—Trichoowapayroor being one of the principal places in those parts, has in consequence several communications directed on it. The high roads from Cochin and Shalacoodee having united 'ere they enter this District on the South of Oolloor it runs in general on high ground, and is shaded by an

Avenue of Cashew trees, broad and every way practicable for wheel Carriage: before reaching Trichoor, the small ravine which intersects it is crossed by a wooden bridge.

The ruggedness of the road leading from Trichoor to Chaylayekurray (in the distance it keeps through this District) renders it impracticable for the passage of bandies, although broad; it is avenued, and otherwise tolerably good. The previous part of it leads by an embankment through the Paddy fields of Veeoor, and is preserved from being destroyed by the floods that overflow the fields by small channels with bridges of plank across them; the River is passed by a fine bridge.

Another large road strikes off from the Capital along the Base of Vellungmalle and Moondoorcotay, and crosses the Kaychayree River by a fine wooden bridge eventually to Thaullapullay; it is shaded by a lofty Avenue, is in general a good road for the first part similar to the preceding one and throughout tolerably admissible for wheeled Carriages. The road to Palgaut *viâ* Warkenchairy, as it crosses the Moodulmale hills by a small pass termed Koodrancotay and presenting in its course numberless impediments to Carriages is only fit for Bullocks, it is however practicable as far as Putticaad, and frequented by the Inhabitants for fuel and timber, which is conveyed down by rude carts drawn by Buffaloes. Travellers from the South, who have Carriages, Carts, &c., generally prefer going by water to Chowkaad, and thence pursue the high road to Palghaut.

Two small roads from Oolloor and Vurrendrapully meet at Maunamungalum and pervade the Mountainous tract of Poruwuttaunny in two directions from it joining again at Wurrkenchairy—they are only frequented by people who traffic in Salt and carry burdens on the head; those are traversed merely to escape the payment of duties. These are several lesser paths winding through the forest.

Agrarams of Bramins, Polliams and Jaghiers.—The Agraram for Putter Bramins at Trichoor is the only one of the kind met within this District—those Bramins are chiefly subsisted by the Pagoda, one-third of the offerings (in all other places one-tenth is the proportion) made to which is appropriated to this purpose. The Ootupurrahs, three in number, are also particular institutions for the accommodation of travellers of this description. Many of the large number of Namboory and other Bramins of this Coast besides the Umblawassy or those connected with Religious Establishments (amounting collectively to near one-thirteenth of the population of the Trichoor Proverty or one-seventeenth of the District) are partially supported by the Pagoda. The Students of the College are clothed and fed from the funds of that Establishment, which continue it is said to be increased by voluntary donations and other contributions of individuals. There are no Jaghiers or other free lands. The Sunkaidum or possessions of the Pagoda were at one time very extensive, and were independantly governed by the Bramins of this Temple: its lands have been assumed and the Government now charges itself with its expenditure. It also possessed many minute tracts, scattered over the neighbouring Country, those too have been assumed.

Remarkable Buildings.—The principal ones have been noticed—they are confined to the Pagodas and Churches, scattered throughout the District, and are not very remarkable for Architecture, or other peculiarity. Of the former there are no less than eighteen hundred and fifteen, including the inferior Umbelums, Kons, and various shrines belonging to the meaner classes. The principal Pagoda at Trichoowaparoor it has been seen owes its reputation more to its sanctity than any magnificence of structure. The Churches, six in number, all resemble each other differing only in size.

Mines, Minerals and Manufactures.—Of the former there are none. The latter are excessively limited, and almost confined to Spirits and Oil, made from the produce of the Cocoanut Tree. Every species of Cloths being imported and sold in the Bazars—this Article is scarce any where manufactured here.

Cattle and Animals.—Independent of the diminutive race common to the Country, they have here a mixed breed of Cattle, by the introduction of Steers from Coimbatoor. Some very fine foreign Bullocks are also met with, but they are found only with some opulent Ryots. The amount of Stock gives 70 to the Square Mile including Buffaloes (abstracting the Wild parts the Estimate will be

greatly increased) the number of which exceeds one-third of the whole, the latter will appear to be superior to those of the neighbouring Districts. Pasturage is rich and plentiful for a part of the Year, on the elevated Champaign tracts, and the cultivated Vallies are thrown open to the Cattle when the Crop is reaped; they are careful of their fodder here, at least straw ricks, are more generally observed than elsewhere. It is not improbable that sheep of the wooley and red kinds might thrive here but the supineness of the People or their aversion to innovation, may be the reason that the Experiment has not been made. Palghat and Coimbatoor are usually resorted to for sheep required for the consumption of the place. The Wild animals are those common to the more hilly parts. The depredations of Wild Elephants on the cultivation adjacent to the hills, is greatly and partly complained of.

Soil, Productions and Mode of Husbandry.—The soil of the Paddy lands consists of the different varieties of Clay, with a larger mixture of sand in the Porawuttany and Veejeeapooram subdivisions than in other parts; that of the Perrumboo is chiefly of a brown gravelly soil with much mixture of the laterite, and the soil of the dry grain fields on the declivities and surface of the uplands, invariably a red course earth. The fertility and extent of the Paddy lands produce more Rice, than is necessary for the wants of the Inhabitants, who export large quantities of this Article to the southward, and to the Company's Districts in the vicinity, particularly Chowkaad. About 14,000 Acres are here devoted to the culture of Rice; the harvests (usually two) reap an increase of from fifteen to twenty fold. On the Perrumboo or open fields a course kind of Paddy, Raggy, Horse Gram and a few other grains are grown. The Porayeddums or Gardens in number 8,393, contain 81,909 Productive or taxable trees among which Areka composes something more than five-eighths of the whole; Cocoanut in the small proportion of one-tenth, and the residue may be equally divided between the Jack and Corypha. The proportion of pepper (there are 2,268 Vines) is comparatively small. The Total Land Revenue of Trichoor gives only about 223 Rupees to the Square Mile, but deducting the Mountainous tracts, it will be increased to double that, or to about seven-tenth of a Rupee the Acre.

Population.—The Population of this District is unequally distributed being infinitely most dense in the South Western parts. The Total gives on the whole extent 145 Souls to the Square Mile, but deducting the Mountainous, and uninhabited share the Estimate may be enlarged to nearly double that closeness. The Population is separated into the usual variety of Castes. The Nairs predominate, composing more than a fourth of the whole; Christians are less numerous but constitute something more than a fifth; Eleevers are in nearly similar numbers; Prædial Slaves amount to only a seventh; the remaining Castes are in more minute proportions, the number of Houses gives one to nearly five persons. The amount of the Cultivated Lands, and Stock would give to every family of five persons only about 3 Acres of Rice Lands, not more than 15 productive trees, not quite 3 head of Cattle, and less than one Prædial Servant. The proportion of Rice land is small, but it is made up by the Culture of dry Grains, for which the slopes are so well adapted.

(Signed) P. E. CONNER,
Assistant Surveyor-General's Department.

Dazajada Table of the Trichoowapayroor District.

Trichoowapayroor District.	Villages.	Area of Proverties.	Estimated extent under Paddy Cultivation.	Population to the Square Mile.	Number of Houses.	Estimated Number of Paddy Fields comprizing the Verupu, Moondagun, Poonja, &c. &c.	Number of Poray Cundum, or Number of Porays of Seed sown on them.	Number of Husbandmen.	Number of Porayeddums or Gardens.	Coconut, Areka and Jack Trees.	Number of Garden Holders.	Arrack and Toddy Shops.	Ploughs and Spades.	Bullocks, Cows and Buffaloes.	Reservoirs and Wells.	Religious Buildings and Places of all Descriptions.	Public Buildings and Vyumbalum, Ootpurrees, Chowkies, &c. &c.
Trichoowapayroor Proverty ...	32	22·3	5	435	1,921	78	...	...	3,134	32,297	...	22	828	3,278	622	806	12
Chittellapoolley	30	30·2	8	192	1,203	61	...	...	2,872	21,231	...	9	1,025	3,106	171	227	7
Veejeeapuram	16	19·3	6	199	927	48	...	...	1,655	6,592	...	5	938	2,496	335	272	20
Purravuttaunny	17	92·1	4	45	840	69	...	...	732	12,596	...	7	877	2,619	372	510	18
Total ...	95	165·1	23	14,508	4,891	256	...	642	8,393	72,516	3,379	43	3,668	11,499	1,500	1,815	57

(Signed) P. E. CONNER, Lieut.,
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Chanashoomaree Table of the Trichoowapayroor District.

Trichoowapayroor District.	Bramins of Various Castes.	Umblawassy, or different Castes of Variar, Maroyen, Poosharodee, &c., connected with the Religious Establishment.	Nairs Including all Denomination.	Different Classes of Weavers, Washermen, Barbers, &c. &c.	Various Castes of Tamuls from the Eastern Coast.	Konconies, Puppadachetty and Koodoomeecarras.	Various Castes of Artificers, Smiths, Carpenters, &c. &c.	Mussulmen and Jonah Mopula.	Christians of every Descriptions.	Eleevers or as they are indifferently known Showans, Teans, and which Class comprised the whole of the lower order.	Pooleeans, Parriars or the different classes of Praedial Slaves.	Total Number of Castes.	Total of Males.	Total of Females.	Total Population.
Trichoowapayroor Proverty ...	485	440	2,801	193	93	97	435	63	3,113	1,582	709	60	5,015	4,996	10,011
Chittellapoolley	189	72	1,619	174	4	16	299	1	922	1,608	861	45	2,961	2,804	5,765
Veejeeapuram	136	51	859	67	35	7	195	...	912	988	729	39	2,029	1,949	3,978
Purravuttaunny	145	90	977	54	30	28	246	...	487	1,138	990	44	2,003	2,182	4,185
Total ...	955	653	6,256	488	162	148	1,174	64	5,434	5,316	3,289	73	12,008	11,931	23,939

Memoir of the Trichoowapayroor District.

Divisions.	Proverties or Subdivisions.	Moories or Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Ruined.	Stations of Reference.				Remarks.
					⊙ Trichoor Flag Staff.	⊙ Vellungamale Hill.	⊙ Vellani Hill.	⊙ Yelluncoon Hill.	
1			TRICHOOWAPAYROOR DISTRICT.						Great Wunnakenaden Pagoda.
	1		*Trichoowapayroor Proverty* ...		S. 6½ W. 0, 4½ ...	S. 55 E. 3, 7 ...	S. 61½ W. 8, 7½ ...	N. 7 W. 6, 2½ ...	Pagoda.
		1	Chaitoopoora		S. 68½ W. 3, 4¾ ...	S. 4 W. 3, 0½ ...	......	......	Principal part of Village.
		2	Poollulle		S. 72½ W. 1, 2½ ...	S. ½ W. 2, 5½ ...	......	......	Pagoda.
		3	Poodhoorcurra		S. 79 W. 2, 3 ...	S. 22½ E. 2, 2 ...	......	......	Center of Village.
		4	Chayraycullum		S. 71 W. 2, 3 ...	S. 22 E. 2, 4¾ ...	......	......	Pagoda.
		5	Wolayraykerry		S. 66 W. 2, 3½ ...	S. 20 E. 2, 6½ ...	......	......	Ditto.
		6	Kaureeautacurray		S. 50 W. 3, 1 ...	S. 12 E. 3, 5 ...	......	......	Ditto.
		7	Labloor		S. 46 W. 2, 3 ..	S. 24 E. 3, 4½ ...	......	......	Ch. Church.
		8	Arranaatcurray		S. 40 W. 2, 0¼ ...	S. 31 E. 3, 5⅓ ...	S. 59 W. 10, 4¼ ...	......	Pagoda and Tank.
		9	Eyeendhole		N. 85½ W. 1, 7½ ...	S. 40 E. 1, 7½ ...	......	......	Pagoda.
		10	Kaunaatacurray		S. 85 W. 1, 1½ ...	S. 49 E. 2, 5 ...	......	......	Ditto.
		11	Trikomarumkotaghum		S. 69 W. 1, 3½ ...	S. 38 E. 2, 7 ...	......	......	Ditto.
		12	Poonghoonna		N. 58 W. 1, 0; and from Eyeendhole, No. 9, N. 72 E. 1, 1			N. 86 E. 1, 1½ ...	Principal part of Village.
		13	Aunghadee		N. 40 W. 0, 2½ Ditto ditto			S. 73 W. 0, 3 ...	College.
		14	Cherrikul		S. 32¼ W. 0, 6; and from Trichoor Great Pagoda			S. 66½ E. 0, 3¼ ...	Tannah.
		15	Velleeanoor		From Trichoowap Great Pagoda, S. 10 E. 0, 2; and from Cherrikul, No. 14,			S. 66½ E. 0, 3¼ ...	Pagoda.
		16	Poothaul		S. 53½ W. 0, 7; and from Trikomarum Kotaghum, No. 11, S. 57 E. 0, 6½			... ...	Center of Village.
		17	Kotapooram		S. 60½ W. 0, 6½; and from Trichoowap Great Pagoda No. 76½, W. 0, 5			... ...	Principal part of Village.
		18	Chaylacotecurray		S. 32 E. 1, 5 ...	......	S. 53½ W. 8, 5 ...	N. 66½ W. 0, 2 ...	Cutcherry and Pagoda.
		19	Paramaikao		S. 21 E. 0, 4; and from Trichoowap Great Pagoda			N. 54 E. 0, 6½ ...	Pagoda.
		20	Chembookao		S. 82 E. 0, 4½ Ditto ditto			N. 80 E. 1, 2¼ ...	Principal part of Village.
		21	Kerroocumbautcurray		S. 75½ E. 1, 2 Ditto ditto			......	Ditto.
		22	Weullatoor		N. 45½ E. 0, 6 ...	S. 74 E. 3, 7 ...	... ..	......	Pagoda.
		23	Perringyawr		N. 7 E. 0, 7 ...	S. 76½ E. 3, 3 ...	......	S. 89½ E. 1, 2 ...	Ditto.
		24	Kunnuncoolunkurray		S. 1½ W. 1, 4½; and from Arranatcurray, No. 8			S. 78½ E. 0, 7½ ...	Ditto.
		25	Koorcunchayree		S. 12¾ W. 1, 6¼ Ditto			S. 39 E. 1, 7¼ ...	Ditto.
		26	Kunneemungalum		S. 1¾ W. 2, 0¼ Ditto			S. 21½ E. 1, 3 ...	Ditto.
		27	Neddapurray		S. 16 W. 2, 7½ Ditto			S. 12 E. 0, 7¼ ...	Principal part of Village.
		28	Wuddookurray		S. 25½ W. 2, 5½ Ditto			S. 15½ E. 1, 7½ ...	Ditto.
		29	Punnamooka		S. 12¼ W. 3, 4 Ditto			S. 44 E. 2, 3¼ ...	Pagoda.
		30	Checanurrum		S. 5½ E. 3, 2½ Ditto			......	Ch. Church.
		31	Oolloor		S. 22 E. 3, 5 ...	S. 42¼ E. 6, 6 ...	S. 43 W. 9, 4¾	S. 70 E. 2, 6 ...	Tirthoor Pagoda.
		32	Unchayree		S. 27 E. 2, 6¼; and from Arranatcurray, No. 8				
			Chittillapoolley Proverty.		⊙ Ponemale Hill.				
		33	Choorakaad		......	N. 51½ E. 0, 4 ...	......	......	Principal part of Village.
		34	Mooddhoothurray		......	S. 25¼ E. 0, 4¼ ...	......	......	Ditto.

Memoir of the Trichoowapayroor District—continued.

Divisions.	Proverties or Subdivisions.	Moories or Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Ruined.	Stations of Reference. ⊙ Ponemale Hill.	⊙ Vellungamale Hill.	⊙ Vellani Hill.	⊙ Yelluncoon Hill.	Remarks.
1			TRICHOOWAPAYROOR DISTRICT—*cont.*						
	2		*Chittillapoolley Proverty*—cont.						
		35	Poraykul		......	S. 51½ E. 1, 0 ...	......	......	Principal part of Village.
		36	Poonoonaatkurray		......	S. 37½ W. 0, 6 ...	......	......	Pagoda.
		37	Anreattha		S. 32½ E. 4, 7 ...	......	S. 58 W. 1, 7½ ...	......	Center of Village.
		38	Chittillapoolly		S. 39½ E. 3, 7¼ ...	......	N. 88 W. 1, 6½ ...	......	Principal part of Village.
		39	Mooloor		S. 29½ E. 3, 7½ ...	......	S. 80 W. 1, 2¾ ...	......	Ditto.
		40	Shaulleekul		S. 19½ E. 3, 5 ...	......	S. 83½ W. 3, 0½ ...	......	Pagoda.
		41	Purrapoor		S. 23 E. 2, 6¾ ...	......	N. 82½ W. 3, 1½ ...	......	Bazar and Church.
		42	Thaloor		S. 32 E. 2, 2¼ ...	......	N. 70 W. 3, 2 ...	......	Pagoda.
							⊙ Kadany Hill.	⊙ Vellany Hill.	
		43	Kyeperrumboo		N. 70½ E. 2, 5½ ...	......	......	N. 23½ W. 4, 2½ ...	Principal part of Village.
		44	Poottaykerray		S. 89 E. 2, 7 ...	......	......	N. 24¾ W. 3, 2½ ...	Center of Village.
		45	Auwunnoor		S. 80 E. 3, 1¼ ...	......	......	N. 24¾ W. 2, 6¼ ...	Pagoda.
		46	Piemooka		S. 77 E. 3, 1¼ ...	......	......	N. 26¼ W. 2, 5 ...	Center of Village.
		47	Perringanoor		......	N. 26 W. 2, 1 ...	S. 22¼ W. 4, 4½ ...	......	Principal part of Village.
		48	Payrahmungalum		......	N. 6 W. 1, 4¼; and from Perringanoor, No. 47, S. 69½ E. 0, 6½ ...			Ditto.
					⊙ Trichoor Flag Staff.				
		49	Kolungoatcurray		......	N. 37 E. 1, 2½ ...	......	......	Principal part of Village.
		50	Wurroodeum		N. 38 W. 4, 5 ...	N. 9¼ E. 2, 0¼ ...	......	......	Kholagum.
		51	Avunnoor		N. 23½ W. 5, 7¼ ...	N. 12 E. 3, 7 ...	S. 2½ E. 2, 3¼ ...	......	Pagoda North of Village.
		52	Yeddacoullum		From Kottaycaud Roman Church, No. 33, W. 1, 7¾; and from Avunnoor, No. 51, S. 10¾ W. 1, 3½ ...				Center of Village.
		53	Thunghaloor		From Veullypye Pagoda, No. 55, N. 25¼ W. 1, 7½		Ditto	N. 7½ E. 1, 1 ...	Ditto.
		54	Munnaythurray		N. 23½ W. 5, 0¾ ...	N. 12 E. 3, 2 ...	......	......	Pagoda S. extremity of Village.
		55	Veullapye		N. 15½ W. 5, 0 ...	N. 30½ E. 3, 5¼ ...	S. 20 E. 3, 1½ ...	......	Pagoda in Village.
		56	Nauraunthurray		N. 30 W. 3, 7 ...	N. 37 E. 2, 1 ...	......	......	Principal part of Village.
		57	Sholaochayree		From Veullapye Pagoda, S. 13½, W. 0, 4; and from Munnaythurray, No. 54, S. 52 E. 0, 4 ...				Ditto.

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Memoir of the Trichoowapayroor District—continued.

Divisions.	Proverties or Subdivisions.	Moories or Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Ruined.	Stations of Reference. ⊙ Trichoor Flag Staff.	⊙ Vellungamale Hill.	⊙ Kadany Hill.	⊙ Vellany Hill.	Remarks.
1			TRICHOOWAPAYROOR DISTRICT—*cont.*						
	2		*Chittillapoolley Proverty—cont.*						
		58	Poonoor		S. 65 E. 2, 6 ...	......	......	N. 43¾ W. 2, 5 ...	Pagoda.
		59	Yeddacullatoor		S. 48 E. 1, 5¼ ...	......	......	N. 57½ W. 3, 4¾ ...	Center of Village.
		60	Pootthoor		S. 87½ E. 1, 4¼ ...	......	......	N. 42 W. 4, 0¼ ...	Ditto.
		61	Kauroor		......	......	......	......	
	3		*Veejeeapurum Proverty.*						
		62	Veeoor		N. 18 W. 1, 1½ ...	S. 80 E. 2, 7 ...	......	......	Pagoda South extremity of Village.
		63	Koottoor		N. 27 W. 2, 2½ ...	N. 79 E. 2, 1½ ...	......	......	Ungaudy.
		64	Kottaycaud		N. 32¼ W. 2, 6¾ ...	N. 66 E. 1, 6¾ ...	S. 9¼, E. 5, 4 ...	......	Roman Church.
		65	Ahtore		From Kottaycaud, No. 64, N. 56½ E. 0, 3¾; and from Koottoor, No. 63, N. 7½ W. 0, 5 ...				Principal part of Village.
		66	Potore		N. 6 W. 3, 2½ ...	N. 60 E. 3, 2 ...	......	......	Pagoda, 2 furlongs East of Village.
		67	Koyekoona		From Keelunnoor, No. 68, S. 80¾ W. 0, 6; and from Potore, No. 66, N. 38¾ W. 1, 1¾				Center of Village.
		68	Keelunnoor		N. 4¾ W. 4, 3 ...	N. 46¼ E. 3, 7¼ ...	S. 31 E. 4, 0½ ...	......	Pagoda.
		69	Teeroor		From Keelunnoor, No. 68, S. 23¼ E. 1, 1; and from Potore, No. 66, N. 79¾ E. 0, 4				Principal part of Village.
		70	Kolully		From Kottaycaud, No. 64, N. 72½ E. 1, 2½; and from Keelunnoor, No. 68, S. 3½ E. 1, 4½ ...				Center of Village.
		71	Paudhoocaad		N. 2, 2	N. 79 E. 3, 1¼ ...	......	......	Pagoda East of Village.
		72	Paundykoa		N. 11¾ E. 1, 1¼; and from Veeoor Pagoda, No. 62			N. 88¼ E. 0, 4¾ ...	Center of Village.
		73	Yauvunnoor		N. 24 E. 1, 2; and from Paudhoocaad, No. 71			S. 26 E. 1, 1¾ ...	Principal part of Village.
		74	Chayroor		N. 46 E. 1, 2¼; and from Yauvunnoor, No. 73			S. 64 E. 0, 4¼ ...	Ditto.
		75	Munnoocaad		N. 43¼ E. 1, 5¼; and from Villuwuttum, No. 76			S. 86 W. 0, 6 ...	Center of Village.
		76	Villuwuttum		N. 5¼ E. 2, 2 ...	S. 85¾ E. 5, 0½; and from Keelun, No. 68, S. 35½ E. 3, 6½			Principal part of Village.
		77	Nillycaad		N. 41½ E. 1, 7; and from Villuwuttum, No. 76			N. 78 W. 5, 0¼ ...	Center of Village.
		78	Kooroochykerry		N. 46 E. 3, 4; and from Maunaythurray, No. 79			N. 72¼ W. 0, 2 ...	Ditto.
	4		*Purravattauney Proverty.*						
		79	Mauraykahthurray		N. 51 E. 3, 5¼ ...	N. 83½ E. 6, 0¼ ..	......	S. 73½ W. 5, 1½ ...	Principal part of Village.
		80	Vellaudiatturray		N. 69¼ E. 2, 7¼ ...	......	......	S. 62 W. 5, 6 ...	Center of Village.

Memoir of the Trichoowapayroor District of Cochin—continued.

Divisions.	Proverties or Subdivisions.	Moories or Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Ruined.	Stations of Reference.				Remarks.
					⊙ Trichoor Flag Staff.	⊙ Vellungamale Hill.	⊙ Kadany Hill.	⊙ Vellany Hill.	
1			TRICHOOWAPAYROOR DISTRICT—*cont.*						
	4		*Purravattauney Proverty*—cont.						
		81	Nettachayray		N. 76½ E. 2, 6; and from Mookaadcurray, No. 83			N. 16½ W. 0, 2¾	Pagoda S. E. of Village.
		82	Nellienkerry		E. 1, 5¼; and from Kootthoonelloor, No. 92			N. 28 W. 2, 5¼	Center of Village.
		83	Mookaadcurray		N. 83½ E. 2, 6¼	S. 77½ E. 6, 0¾	......	S. 55¼ W. 6, 1¼	Roman Church.
		84	Wulloocurray		From Mookaadcurray, No. 83		S. 68½ E. 0, 4	......	Pagoda.
		85	Paununjayree		Ditto		N. 70 E. 4, 3	S. 24½ W. 2, 2	Center of Village.
		86	Moollyem		From Kotthoonelloor, No. 92		N. 54 E. 2, 6½; and from Mookaadcurray, No. 83, S. 68 E. 2, 4¾.		Ditto.
		87	Kolookoolly		Ditto	N. 50 E. 1, 5; and from Moorkunnykerry, No. 88, N. 11 W. 0, 3¾			Principal part of Village.
		88	Moorkunnykerry		Ditto	N. 66 E. 1, 3¾; and from Kyenoor, No. 89, N. 0, 4¼			Ditto.
		89	Kyeenoor		S. 62 E. 4, 6¼; and from Kootthoonelloor, No. 92, N. 6¾ E. 1, 2¾				Pagoda.
		90	Yairroowymungalum		From Kootthoonelloor, No. 92, S. 73 E. 1, 1¼; and from Poothoor, No. 95, N. 10 W. 1, 0¼				Center of Village.
		91	Nuddoothurray		Ditto	S. 73 E. 0, 3;	ditto	N. 34½ W. 1, 4	Ditto.
		92	Kootthoonelloor		S. 51 E. 3, 5½	S. 39¼ W. 7, 7	N. 25¾ E. 5, 0½	......	Moodhally Pagoda.
		93	Yallunthoocurray		S. 45 E. 4, 4	......	N. 34½ E. 4, 3½	......	Pagoda.
		94	Murrathacurray		S. 39 E. 4, 6½	......	N. 36¾ E. 3, 7	......	Principal part of Village.
		95	Pootthoor		S. 49 E. 5, 4½	S. 26 W. 8, 2¾	N. 47½ E. 4, 5¾	......	Pagoda.

(Signed) P. E. CONNER, Lieut.,
Assistant Surveyor-General's Department.

MEMOIR OF THE CHAYLAYEKURRAY DISTRICT IN COCHIN.

Situation, Extent and Boundary.—Chaylayekurray, one of the frontier Districts of Cochin is divided from Malabar, on the North by the Ponani river which defines its Limit for 17 Miles, on the East by Tennamullapuram of Malabar for 16 Miles, on the South by the District of Trichoowapayroor for 22 Miles, and on the West by that of Thaulapully and the Muller Yeddawugga dependant on it for 20 Miles, and contains an area of 167¼ Square Miles, 24¼ cultivated with wet, about 12 of Dry Grain, 30 Square Miles of plain slopes and the remainder of hills and forest. It is in general a very wild, uneven Country, with a few plain slopes in the vicinity of the river as also a few in the subdivision of Moondatheecotay; its principal produce is Paddy yielding two Crops annually, Areka and the Cocoanut is in no great abundance, a few clusters of the former in the vicinity of the principal habitations, bordering the Vallies of cultivation is all that is seen of it, inferior in luxuriance and quantity to the Western parts of the District.

Divisions and Subdivisions.—It is divided into the following 4 Subdivisions, viz. (1) Chaylayekurray, (2) Pullianoor, (3) Mutchat, (4) Moondatheecotay, and contains 47 Moories or Villages, none being compact, the houses scattered on the borders of the cultivation is on the whole populous, giving 170 individuals to the Square Mile and consists of Bramins of various Sects, Nairs, Lubbays and a very large portion of the lower classes.

Capitals, Forts and Principal Places.—There are only a few places of any importance in the country, Chaylayekurray the Capital centrically situated lies 14 Miles North East from Trichoowapayrúr surrounded by forest, the cultivation about it is extensive and surrounded by a large population; is remarkable for a spacious but rude Palace, in which the Tahsildar holds his Cutcherry; a Market has lately been established here which takes place once a week, half a Mile on the West across the Yelliat tode is a substantial Wooden bridge; a very good road passes here, but seldom frequented.

Vengatur three-quarter of a Mile North of the Palace is famous for its Pagoda and Reservoir, with a large promiscuous population of the higher classes.

To the East 5½ Miles is Pullianur celebrated for its Pagoda within a stone inclosure, and a reservoir, with an inferior palace to the South on the plain; it is remarkable as being the Residence of a large body of Putter Bramins with their families, the Nairs and lower classes preferring the borders of the fields, reside in sequestered situations; the surrounding Country a close Wood, to the North of it about 4 Miles; and across the River is the celebrated Pagoda of Tirwulla on the slope of a low hill though not extensive is highly venerated, an annual festival takes place at it, and the expenses of this Temple is defrayed by the Rajahs of Cochin, Travancore and Calicut, a cavern on the hill East 1 Mile of it is also venerated; a reservoir to the North of it in a very deep abyss deserves notice; the Country around is plain and beautifully variegated with a large population, the Bramins reside in the environs of the Pagoda from which is an extensive view of the surrounding Country and the Ponani to the North, steps are cut into the rock, on the road to it over which it ascends to the Temple; and 2¼ Miles to the West at the confluence of the Pullianur river with the Ponani is Kootambly, a market, and remarkable as the residence of a large portion of Weavers, Dyers and Tellugu Chetties, it is a place of some consequence.

To the West and along the river lie scattered the Villages of Mayanoor, Pyankolum, and Shayrooteruty, &c., have a population of Lubbays, Jonahgars intermixed with the other classes, and traffic in grain which they take down in boats to Ponani, the Areka is here seen in greater quantities, and some Sugar-cane

is also planted. Tekkamungalum, on the North bank of the Ponani, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ Miles North of the Pagoda of Tirwulla, is an extensive Village famous for a Pagoda and a large scattered population of Bramins, and Nairs, but few, or none of the lower classes; It is a matter of dispute between the two Provinces, neither of the authorities exercising any jurisdiction within its limits, the head Numboory exercising all authority, it is a resort for Tobacco smuglers, an abuse not easily corrected under present circumstances, the exterior limit has been defined it would appear by the Collector of Malabar in favor of Cochin, the signet of which state is cut on rocks and trees on the line of demarkation.

Wurrukkunchayree, Capital of the Mutchat Subdivision is 6 Miles W.S.W. of the Capital is remarkable only for a small neat palace with an Ootpurra or Braminy Caravansary on the South side of a large rivulet, across which is a substantial Wooden bridge lately constructed, the broad cultivated valley between hills South East of it extends 5 Miles, and on its borders are the houses of the inhabitants of some of the Villages with Illums, and Pagodas interspersed, the palace is on the road from Trichoowapayrúr to the Capital, and South East 1 Mile of it across the fields is a Pagoda of some Note; On the right of the road North East $1\frac{3}{4}$ Miles, and at the foot of Uggamulla a high hill, is an inscription on stone, beyond which the Rajahs of Cochin were not permitted to proceed unless crowned, to the annual festival at Pullayanoor, which is said to be their household deity. A few Pagodas are scattered in this division at the following places Mungalum Trikkunnopuddiarum, and Coombullunkaad, none of any Note; the Villages scattered in the borders of the cultivated vallies, with a few groves of Areka about the houses, and the Cocoa, Jack and Mango among them, the population consists of some Bramins, Nairs, a few Nazaranies, and a portion of the lower classes, the Coodans, and Pollians being most numerous.

Moondattheecotay, 4 Miles South West of Wurrukkunchairy is remarkable only for a Pagoda on a slope, and the ruins of a small square fort, with a few small Pagodas at Meenahloor, Poodoovirritee, and Atheeaturry on the North, and a small rude palace at Panrulleykaad on the left of the Northern road, this subdivision is in a great measure surrounded and interesected by low hilly ridges, a few of the slopes being plain. Kodayaree hill the highest on the West being on the limit of Tullapully, the Vallies run to the North West, their borders lined with houses at intervals with groups of the Areka, some Jack and Mango interspersed; the population consists of some Bramins, Nairs, Nazaranies, and the lower classes, of these the Polliams are most numerous.

Rivers, Canals, &c.—The Ponani called in the Hindoo legends the Bahrahdum forms the limits as already stated, to the North, and runs almost West to Dasamungalum with the exception of one large winding, its bed between three and four hundred yards wide is sandy, and has a stream in it, tho' shallow during the warmest season in the year, boats come up it, and convey down Paddy, at some intervals after the heavy periodical rains.

The Pullayanoor river flowing East of Pullayanoor runs in a general North West direction for 9 Miles winding, discharges itself into an arm of the Ponani West of Kootambully, its banks are bold, bed 100 yards wide, sandy, with some rocks at intervals.

The Yelliaut tode rising in the hill Kuddarapaurae flows in a N.N.W. direction 11 Miles West of the Capital, and forms a junction with the Ponani a Mile West of Pyankolum, it has many small Windings, banks mostly bold, bed narrow, and at intervals is dam'd to irrigate the fields on either side.

The Wurrukkunchayree tode, a fine narrow and very winding stream, rises also in the Kudrapaurae hill, flows North West receiving several hill streams, meanders through a cultivated valley North of Wurrukkunchayree, South of Trikkunnapuddiarrum, and North of the Pagoda of Atheeaturray enters the Thullagully District, after a devious course of 14 Miles, meandering in a narrow bed, banks high and low at intervals. The above streams are capable of floating down Timber, during the heavy falls of rain between July and November, which are cut in the valley formed by the Kurradipaurae hills, also on the Northern slopes of the latter.

Lakes, Tanks and Reservoirs.—The supply of water throughout is generally good, and is obtained from wells, and reservoirs in the interior, a few small Tanks, or Ponds at the head of the vallies, the whole may be enumerated at 2,000, the largest number, being deep narrow wells affording to both inhabitants, and Cattle beverage, during warm weather, the rivers have a constant stream, the Reservoirs in the vicinity of the large Pagodas are some large, and faced with stone, and retain water all the year.

Mountains and Hills.—This District though of a very uneven surface, has no lofty hills within it, the highest is a woody ridge running South East from Uggamulla 9 Miles through the Southern parts, and lower ridges slope off from it on either side, and is termed the Mutchal range, the Southern portion of the Mutchal subdivision is composed of an unconnected Mass of low woody hills from whence two distinct ridges run across the Country in a North West direction, and slope off into heights in the Moondattheecotay subdivision, the whole covered with wood; Kodayareemulla on the West defines the limit, it is a conical hill, and the ridge runs from North to South, is the most conspicuous from its height towards the plain.

The next is Billwamulla a narrow ridge extending East 2¾ Miles of the Tirwalla Pagoda; In the interior the ground rises gradually from the vallies and form low hills, branching off in various directions, the highest appearing to run in a North West and South East direction sloping off towards the River on the North, along it the high slopes are plain.

Woods and Jungles.—With the exception of a few plain slopes along the Ponani river and some in the Moondattheecotay subdivision, the whole of the Country is overrun with forest of a secondary nature, yielding very small supplies of any valuable Timber, to the South in the Vallies, and slopes of the hills some teak grows which is cut and conveyed down the streams of the Yelliaut, and Wurrukunchayree Rivulets.

Establishment of Agrarams.—The lands of Pagodas have mostly throughout the Province been assumed, and the Circar defray the expences attending them annually, there are no less than 203 Temples of all descriptions, independant of 2,000 Surpukoon, or Serpent groves, which are much venerated.

There are no Agrarams, but it will have been already observed, that there exists a large Bramin population in the Country, the largest portion being Putter Bramins of the Eastern Coast, who traffic in Cloth, &c., a few of them officiating at the temples, subsist on a portion of the offerings made by individuals.

Roads, Passes and Defiles.—A tolerable road passes through this District, enters it at Wurrukkunchayree, runs North through a low pass in hills to Mulurcota, it then runs East, passes over an elevated Table lined with a luxuriant Avenue, descends and crosses the Yelliant over a wooden bridge to the Capital, from thence East rather winding thro' a woody and intricate Country, crosses a few narrow cultivated vallies enters Pullayanoor, from whence an indifferent road proceeds North crosses the Pullayanoor, and then by a tolerable road, and avenue ascends to the Temple of Tirwulla, steps being cut in the granite rock, descends by a flight of steps to the North; to the Ponani which is crossed to Tekkamungalum and Lukkady in Malabar.

Another but indifferent road proceeds over heights to the South East from Pullayanoor crosses the Wurrukkunchayree river, and proceeds to Allatoor the Capital of Tenmullapuram of Malabar.

A good road strikes off to the Westward from Wurrukunchayree passes by Tirkunnapuddiarum, and Atheeaturray, enters the Thullapully District, and proceeds to Kukkaad, besides the above there are lesser roads of communication most of them narrow and intricate, Merchants seldom pass thro' this District with Cattle, save a few from Kukkaad, and Trichoowapayrur towards Palghaut for the purpose of importing Salt to the interior.

Remarkable Buildings.—The Pagoda of Tirwulla is perhaps the most ancient edifice in these parts, it is a low granite building, the others are of laterite and tiled, and architecture peculiar to the Country, the Palace at the Capital an Attic building of the same materials with the Pagodas, but rude, and well put together.

Mines, Minerals and Manufactures—Are almost unknown in this District, Cloths with red borders, and plain of an inferior quality are manufactured in the Village of Kootambully, Coloured, and Bamboo Mats, Earthen Pots, &c., by the lower classes, a small quantity of spirits is distilled from the Koonda, and Mundypunna Palms by the Shanars, and a coarse Sugar is made in small quantities.

Cattle and other Animals.—The Black Cattle are wild, and diminutive, the Buffaloes large, and strong, and both are yoked to the plough, the former appear numerous there being but 12,000, of the latter about half that number; The Wild Animals are the Elephants, Tyger, Elk, Deer, and Boar; the former confining themselves to the forest, and hills to the South, the latter a troublesome Animal, and requires all the ingenuity and care of the ryot to keep them away from the fields.

Soil and Productions.—The soil throughout is in general red, on the heights of a gravelly nature partaking of the laterite, that of the cultivated vallies not differing much only being a finer, and deep brown inclining to a Black clay, the principal produce is Paddy of a coarse quality, yielding annually on an average two Crops, that above the consumption is taken to Ponani in boats, some dry grain is also cultivated on the plain slopes, also some quantities of the Cocoanut, Supari, Sugar-cane, Pepper, Beetle, Plantains, and a variety of Vegetables, in compounds, and gardens about the habitations, also a variety of Yams, Potatoes, and Roots.

(Signed) B. S. WARD, Lieut.,
Assistant Surveyor-General's Department.

Divisions.	Proverties or Subdivisions.	Moories or Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Ruined.	Stations of Reference. ⊙ From Mutchat Hill.	⊙ From Maundenoor Tree on Hill.	⊙ From Vilwandrimulla.	⊙ From Kudarapaurae.	Remarks.
1			CHAYLAYEKURRAY DISTRICT.						
	1		*Chaylayekurray Proverty.*						
		1	Chaylayekurray		N. 60 E. 3, 5½ ...	S. 14¾ E. 4, 3½ ...	S. 67 W. 7, 7 ...	......	Palace.
		2	Pillahcode		From Chaylayekurray Palace, S. 41½ E. 3, 2; and from Pullayanoor, No. 16, S. 60, W. 3, 6½ ...				Pagoda.
		3	Vennoor		Ditto S. 54 E. 6, 0¾; ditto S. 10½, W. 3, 1 ...				Principal part of Village.
		4	Yellanaad		From Kudarapaurae, ⊙ S. 80, E. 2, 5½			......	Ditto.
		5	Pungarpully		From Chaylayekurray Palace, S. 42, E. 0, 7½			......	Pagoda.
		6	Cooroomullay		Ditto ...		S. 0, 4	......	Principal part of Village.
		7	Tonoorkurray		Ditto ...		S. 80, W. 1, 2¾ ...	......	Pagoda.
		8	Killymungalum		Ditto ...		N. 25, W. 1, 3¾ ...	......	Small Pagoda.
		9	Ahtoor		N. 9 W. 3, 2¾; and from Chaylayekurray Palace			S. 70, W. 4, 0 ...	Pagoda on Road.
		10	Punjal		N. 11¾ E. 4,0	Ditto	N. 50, W. 3, 1½ ...	......	Small Pagoda.
		11	Neddumporay		N. 18 W. 5,1 ...	S. 70 W. 3, 6½ ...	......	......	Pagoda.
		12	Poodoochairy		N. 14½ W. 5, 4½ ...	S. 76½ W. 3, 4 ...	......	......	Ditto.
		13	Simyrooteruty		From Maundenoor Tree Hill ⊙ S. 76 W. 2, 1 ...		......	......	Center of Village.
		14	Pyankolum		Ditto ... ⊙ S. 7 W. 0, 5¼ ...		......	......	Ditto.
		15	Vengatur		From Chaylayekurray Palace, N. 0, 5¼			......	Remarkable Pagoda.
			Pullianoor Proverty.			⊙ Vilwandrimulla.	⊙ Maundenoor Tree on Hill.		
		16	Pullianoor		N. 81, E. 8, 6 ...	S. 26 W. 4, 0½	S. 54, W. 8, 1½ ...	......	Pagoda.
		17	Chaylayecode		From Pullianoor Pagoda, ⊙ No. 16 N. 89, W. 2, 6½				Principal part of Village.
		18	Moyanoor Tek		From Vilwandrimulla ⊙ S. 60, W. 3, 2; and from Pullainoor, No. 16, N. 27 W. 2, 2¼				Pagoda.
		19	Moyanoor Wudduk		Ditto N. 78¼ W. 4, 1½; and from Chaylayekurray Palace, N. 38½ E. 5, 1 ...				Ditto.
		20	Cunnearacode Puddinyora		Ditto ⊙ N. 80¼ W. 3, 2; and from Pullianoor, No. 16, N. 18½ W. 4, 3¼				Principal part of Village. Ditto.
		21	Cunnearacode Telluk		Ditto ⊙ S. 26 W. 1, 4½				
		22	Pambaddy		Ditto ⊙ N. 75 W. 1, 0				Tirwulla Pagoda.
	3		*Mutchat Proverty.*			⊙ Kodiyaree Hill.	⊙ Kurreeanoor Hill.	⊙ Vellauny Hill.	
		23	Tekkankurray		S. 42 W. 2, 7¼ ...	......	......	N. 57¾ W. 5, 5 ...	Pagoda.
		24	Munnalecthurra		S. 5¾ W. 2, 2¾ ...	......	......	N. 46 W. 4, 1½ ...	Principal part of Village.

Memoir of the Chaylayekurray District of Cochin—continued.

Divisions.	Proveries or Subdivisions.	Moories or Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Ruined.	Stations of Reference. ⊙ Mutchat Hill.	⊙ Kodiyaree Hill.	⊙ Kurreeanoor Hill.	⊙ Vellauny.	Remarks.
1			CHAYLAYEKURRAY DISTRICT—*cont.*						
	3		*Mutchat Proverty*—cont.						
		25	Kurroomanthurra		S. 27½ W. 2, 0¼ ...	......	......	N. 48 W. 5, 0½ ...	Center of Village.
		26	Verupakul		S. 5¾ W. 1, 7¼ ...	......	......	N. 42 W. 4, 3¼ ...	Ditto.
		27	Mungalum		S. 63½ W. 3, 2 ...	S. 88 E. 4, 3½ ...	......	......	Pagoda.
		28	Yainyakaad		S. 74½ W. 2, 1¼ ...	......	......	N. 46½ W. 0, 5¾ ...	Ditto.
		29	Wurrukkunchayree		S. 84¾ W. 4, 0 ...	N. 75½ E. 4, 4 ...	......	......	Cutcherry.
		30	Comaranelloor		N. 84 W. 4, 0 ...	N. 69 E. 4, 5½ ...	......	......	Principal part of Village.
		31	Caunjeracode		N. 74 W. 3, 5½ ...	N. 58½ E. 4, 4½ ...	......	......	Pagoda and Tank.
		32	Chilandy		N. 74 W. 5, 4¾ ...	N. 35½ E. 3, 4½ ...	......	......	Principal part of Village.
		33	Trikkunnapuddiarrun		N. 81½ W. 5, 1 ...	N. 47¾ E. 3, 1 ...	......	......	Angaudee.
		34	Coomballunkaad		S. 89 W. 4, 5¼ ...	N. 62½ E. 3, 1 ...	......	......	Center of Village.
	4		*Moondatheecotay Proverty.*		⊙ Kodiyaree Hill.	⊙ Wullungun Hill.	⊙ Kurreeanoor Hill.	⊙ Mutchat Hill.	
		35	Moondatheecotay		S. 43¼ E. 1, 0¼ ...	N. 15 E. 5, 4¾ ...	......	......	Pagoda.
		36	Irreepookoonoo		From Kodiyaree Hill ⊙	N. 64½ E. 1, 0⅝ ...	......	......	Principal part of Village.
		37	Kutupooram		N. 31¾ E. 1, 1 ...	......	S. 66 E. 2, 6 ...	......	Center of Village.
		38	Munghaad		S. 43¼ E. 1, 6; and from Auwunnoor Pagoda, No. 51, N. 45 E. 1, 4½			... ...	Ditto.
		39	Atheeaturray		N. 25½ E. 2, 3 ...	......	N. 89 E. 3, 0 ...	......	Pagoda.
		40	Chitteycurray		From Kodiyaree Hill ⊙	N. 46 E. 1, 4¼	......	......	Principal part of Village.
		41	Poodeovirrutee		N. 70 E. 1, 5½ ...	......	......	S. 82½ W. 6, 0 ...	Pagoda.
		42	Paurellykaad		S. 82½ E. 3, 3 ...	......	......	S. 66 W. 4, 4 ...	Kholagum.
		43	Meenahloor		S. 55¾ E. 3, 1½ ...	N. 37¾ E. 5, 3¾ ...	......	......	Pagoda South of Village.
		44	Sirteeperrumboo		From Moondutheecotay Pagoda, No. 35, S. 67¾ E. 0, 6			......	Center of Village.
		45	Sherrineundoor		From Kodiyaree Hill ⊙	S. 26 E. 1, 7½ ...	......	......	Ditto.
		46	Keerahioor		Ditto ⊙	S. 34½ W. 1, 7¾ ...	......	......	Pagoda.
		47	Tekkumungalum Dasum		From Bilwamale, ⊙ No. 17, W. 2, 1; and from Yeddumale, ⊙ S. 35 W. 3, 0¼				Ditto.

Dazajadda Table of the Chaylayekurray District.

Chaylayekurray District.	Villages.	Area of Proverties.	Estimated extent under Paddy Cultivation.	Population to the Square Mile.	Number of Houses.	Estimated Number of Paddy Fields comprising the Verupu Moondagun, Poonja, &c., &c.	Number of Poray Cundum, or Number of Porays of Seed sown on them.	Number of Husbandmen.	Number of Porayeddums or Gardens.	Cocoanut, Areka and Jack Trees.	Number of Garden Holders.	Arrack and Toddy Shops.	Ploughs and Spades.	Bullocks, Cows and Buffaloes.	Reservoirs and Wells.	Religious Buildings and Places of all Descriptions.	Public Buildings and Vyumbalum, Ootpurrees, Chowkies, &c. &c.
Chaylayekurray Proverty	15	...	...	...	3,316	190	...	...	2,451	10,565	...	13	6,352	7,598	525	945	21
Pullianoor	7	...	...	...	2,417	69	...	...	1,667	7,830	...	4	4,255	6,010	662	658	20
Tekkumungalum Dasum	1	...	...	...	166	17	...	...	...	2,620	...	...	115	289	67	62	1
Mutchauttu	12	...	...	...	2,081	147	...	...	1,362	4,778	...	13	4,022	1,798	379	567	16
Moondathecottah	12	...	...	...	1,669	29	...	...	1,232	6,109	...	7	3,031	2,917	301	98	9
Total ...	47	167·1	24·1	168·5	9,649	452	...	1,775	6,712	31,902	2,796	37	17,775	18,612	1,934	2,330	67

Chanashoomaree Table of the Chaylayekurray District.

Chaylayekurray District.	Bramins of Various Castes.	Umblawassy or different Castes of Variar, Maroyen, Poosharodee, &c., connected with the Religious Establishment.	Nairs Including all Denomination.	Different Classes of Weavers, Washermen, Barbers, &c. &c.	Various Castes of Tamuls from the Eastern Coast.	Konconies, Puppudachetty and Koodoomeecarras.	Various Castes of Artificers, Smiths, Carpenters, &c. &c.	Mussulmen and Jonah Mopula.	Christians of every Descriptions.	Eleewurs or as they are indifferently known Showans, Teans, and which Class is comprised the whole of the lower order.	Pooleeans, Parriars or the different classes of Prædial Slaves.	Total Number of Castes.	Total of Males.	Total of Females.	Total of Population.
Chaylayekurray Proverty	220	71	4,079	169	12	47	208	341	...	2,899	3,574	56	5,592	6,028	11,620
Pullianoor	234	106	2,953	809	81	...	176	33	...	1,112	1,991	46	3,460	3,985	7,445
Tekkumungalum Dasum	28	17	221	32	14	...	26	...	...	63	90	27	240	251	491
Mutchauttu	117	103	1,389	74	12	...	120	25	73	536	1,777	44	1,812	2,414	4,226
Moondathecottah	63	173	836	134	...	...	82	6	188	719	2,158	39	2,014	2,345	4,359
Total ...	662	470	9,478	1,218	69	47	612	405	261	5,329	9,590	72	13,118	15,023	28,141

(Signed) B. S. WARD, Lieut.,
Assistant Surveyor-General's Department.

CHITTOOR DESCRIPTIVE.

Situation, Extent and Boundary.—The Chittoor District, or the subdivision of that name is insulated by Malabar and Coimbatoor; its Limit intricate, in figure a trapezium narrow at its North extremity, and is 15 Miles in length from North to South, its medium breadth 8 Miles, containing an area of 118 Square Miles; 11 Square Miles of wet cultivation, 15 Square Miles of dry grain, and about 10 Square Miles of Plain slopes, the remainder overrun with extensive forests, a few rocky ridges occupying 2 Square Miles. On the East it is limited by Coimbatoor in forest for 15 Miles, to the South 7½ Miles by a road from Colungode to Palacy in Coimbatoor; and to the North and West by the Districts of Tenmullapuram, and Wuddamullapuram of Malabar for 38½ Miles.

The Capital Tuttamungalum, Nellumputty and Puttanchairy lying in the South West portion of this tract, are all populous, cultivation extensive, habitations scattered, and have a fair portion of Areka and Cocoanut, the Palmyra growing almost spontaneously both on the plain and slopes, and wet cultivation; the Shermakuls or Slaves live in small temporary huts in the forest, and are employed in clearing land and cultivating it.

Nemary, a subdivision of Chittoor, is separated from it by the Districts of Ten, and Wuddamullapuram of Malabar, which limits this Division on the West, North and East, to the South and South West by Shalagoody of Cochin, the Kurramunna Coil range of Mountains, and the Caurapaurae river defining the limit to the South East by the Mountains of Coimbatoor, its perephery measures 80 Miles, and contains an area of 136¾ Square Miles, of which 3¾ is Wet lands, 5 Square Miles of dry grain, and 5 Square Miles occupied by plain slopes, the residue of Mountains, and forests extending South East 24 Miles from Nemary in a medium breadth of 7 Miles, in which extent are 3 or 4 Cottages or Cawderpuddies in remote situations, the habitations of a wandering race of hill rangers whose time is partly occupied in collecting Honey, Wax, Ginger and Turmerick; A large portion of this forest North East of the Kurramunna Coil range in the Voitacoly valley through which a small river of that name meanders to the West, as also on the slopes on the sides of the Cuttapaurae tode, fine Teak of a superior size flourishes in magestic grandeur.

The Tenmullapuram subdivision, said to consist of 23 villages, appears on inspection to be small portions of landed property, purchased by the Rajah of Cochin situated at 23 Villages in Malabar; in quantities from 6 to 200 Acres of rice land, yielding an annual Revenue of 13,547 Veroy fanams or Rupees 3,800 which sum is seldom if ever realized, owing to the evasive conduct of the land holders who are generally subjects of the Company.

Capitals, Forts and other considerable Places.—Chittoor, the Capital is populous, the most conspicuous part of it being a street formed by the houses of Weavers, and a few Bazars on an elevated spot, the body of the population composed of Nairs, and Vellaulers lie scattered in the vicinity of the fields, the Bramins reside at an Agraram composed of regular streets lying on the West bank of the Annamalla river, at a conspicuous bend ¾ of a Mile to the South.

Tuttamungalum, lies W.S.W. 3 Miles of the Capital, the Annamulla river flowing midway between them, it is the principal mart in the District, many roads communicating with it, and is situated rather on a slope, composed of one regular street of shops and houses, a Tannah Choultry and a Mosque on the plain to the West, the suburbs are to the South and is extensive, formed of innumerable lanes between the houses, and inclosures occupied by some Bramins, Nairs, Villalers and Weavers, &c., the Bramins have also an Agraram, South of it again with a Pagoda, and some Reservoirs, the Country around is open and fertile, cultivation extensive, the Cocoanut, Areka and other productive Trees, grow in great luxuriance

around the habitations in inclosures; on the left bank of the river in a low but desireable situation is a temporary Bungalow for the accommodation of travellers now in a decayed state.

Puttanchairy, South East 3 Miles from the above, is a stragling Village, a small Pagoda, a few Bramin habitations, and the house of a Wealthy Nair forms the most conspicuous part of it, to the East are a few hamlets, the habitations scattered on the sides of narrow vallies, the population consists of some Nairs people of the other Coast, and a portion of the lower classes.

Nelliumpully, North East 3½ Miles from the Capital, on a road from it to the Eastward is a place of some trade, and consequence, having a few Bazars at it kept by Bramins and Lubbays, it is also the residence of a few Wealthy Nairs, and Villaulers to the South West is an Agraram of Bramins, and a Pagoda and 3½ Miles to the East dependant on it is Koolinjumpaurae, a few Bazars, the habitations around scattered on the verge of the rice fields.

Nemary, an extensive Village of note, is desirably situated, at the foot of the great Mountains, in a fertile tract, it lies South West 13 Miles from the Capital and is composed of stragling streets, two Bramin Agrarams, a Pagoda of some celebrity and a small palace: the population consists of Bramins, Moormen, Potters and Smiths of the other Coast.

Illoor and Tirvullakaad both South West 2 Miles of it are noted for the Agrarams and Pagodas at them, in the midst of extensive wet lands; and on the East a Mile is Vullungy, a regular street, and a few Bazars, a Market assembles at it Weekly.

In the forests to the East, there are no less than 15 or 20 Sheramakuls puddies or Cottages, a wandering low race, who are chiefly employed in clearing tracts of land, and cultivating the same with several species of dry grain, and Beans, and at certain seasons rove in search of Honey, Turmerick, &c., independent of the above Cottages are a few Puttys, or Pens for Cattle, which are kept there on account of the Pasturage.

Rivers, Dams and Canals.—This insular Division is intersected by four forest streams, running across in a North West direction, the Cora being the most Northern, defines the limit for a short way, through the Southern parts meanders the Aunamulla river for 15 Miles thro' forest, in a broad bed, rocky and sandy at intervals, passes into Malabar 1¼ Miles North East of Tuttamungalum, Poodunagrum, a mart of consequence, being on the left bank.

The Colungode river defines the limit of Nemary for 2½ Miles, on the North the Modapoloor rising in the Potundy Mountains flows North West, South a Mile of Nemary, and North West ¾ of a Mile of Illoor, enters Malabar the Mootutpolay, and Wulleparae, the former rising in Potundy, the latter in the Yellatmoody hill flow North West form a junction and pass into Malabar; the Caurapaurae on the Mountains rises East of Potundy flows South West then South East meets the Nellymar, forming the limit with Shalagoody; the Taka, and Cullapaurae todes, following South West and the Vaitacoly Westerly meet and join the Nellymur (for a further account of them, and their sources refer to the General Descriptive.

Tanks and Reservoirs.—There are no extensive Tanks in the Country, save a few small ones at the head of the cultivated Vallies, some of the largest of these are to the South East of Nelliumpully on the Skirts of the forests, as also a few ponds in cultivation, none being above half a Mile in circumference, Reservoirs, and wells are numerous about Pagodas, Agrarams, &c., there being no less than 836 enumerated, many of which do not retain water throughout the year, well water being always preferable for beverage and household purposes.

Mountains, Hills and Forests.—The land of the Chittoor subdivision is waving, a few ridges of rocks crowning the higher swells, and the most conspicuous seen above the forest is Cunnumpuddary East 5½ Miles of Chittoor, the South West portion of this Division being excepted, the remainder is composed of forests containing some Bamboos, and the teak in abundance throughout (none very large), small tracts in the populated parts have been planted with it and appear to thrive well.

The Plains of the Nemary subdivision and confined to a few miles around it, the slopes from the great wall of the Mountains to the South 6 Miles running North East in ridges to the plains approach within a short distance of Nemary, a conspicuous ridge with many tops from Poolynullah and winding West becomes lower, and ends to the East of Nemary, and to the South 2 Miles of Illoor are two detached hills, that to the West defines the limit with Malabar.

The most commanding tops on the ridge of the Mountains are Vellatmoody and Pootundy, to the South East of them it slopes off into a table intersected by ridges and rivers, the most conspicuous ridges are Wulliavurra, and Moyenmulla, and on the southern limit, the high Kurramunna Coil range, its two tops within 500 Yards of each other appearing conspicuous, this table of ridges, and vallies is overrun with a high forest, and Bamboos lining the sides of the streams, and at the Bases of the hills to the North East of the Peaks of Kurramunna in the valley along the banks and particularly to the North of the Vaitycoly river, and along the slopes of the Cuttaparae stream in the vicinity of Vullavunjypuddy, the Teak grows in Magestic luxuriance in extensive Parks, the circumference of the generality of the trees measuring 15 feet, and many more, one tree measured on the skirts in the forest of Colungode 28 feet in girth, partly hollowed on one side by fire, it is evident that many approaching the size of the above tree may be found in the before mentioned tract, the only difficulty is in the conveyance of it to the Coast.

The Vaitacolay river which flows through this tract is one of the main sources of the Kodachayree river, it however presents many difficulties as falls and rocks intercepting the passage, to avoid which the Timber may be dragged on either bank, this it will admit as the hills on either side are low and slope towards the river, the Forests in the vallies, and at the base of the great Mountains South of Nemary contains much Teak in desireable situations near streams are well known, and some of it is yearly cut and floated down in rafts to Ponani, a space of about 3 Square Miles of this tract lying between the Mootulpolay and Wullyparae streams containing some valuable timber, has been a point in dispute since 1814 between this state and Malabar, timber lies ready to be floated by both parties, but a stop is put to it.

Agrarams, Polliams and Jaghiers.—There are no less than 12 regular Agrarams scattered within the District and consequently a rather large population of Bramins mostly of the other Coast, amounting to 1,630, some gaining a livelihood by trafficking in Cloth, most of them have lands which they hold on various tenures and officiate at Pagodas and derive some emolument as a portion of the offerings made by individuals to the temples, of which it appears that there are no less than 330 of all descriptions in the Country, very few, if any, are worthy of note, those at Nemary, Illoor, and Tirvallikoad are held in some celebrity, at the latter place are a few Nenjanuddy kulls, or Pandee culies or Keams, a few individuals hold lands on the Teeturum tenure, free of all assessment and taxes.

Roads, Passes and Defiles.—The principal road intersecting this Division is from Pudunagrum in Malabar on the West an opulent Mart, enters Tuttamungalum crossing the Colungode river, runs North East to Chittoor, thence East winds through forest for 10 Miles passing Punnamudda a pond on the right, and further on a small Pagoda to Perriatavalum, in Coimbatoor on the left bank of the Wurrut Aur, then East 2½ Miles to Rameapatam.

A good road leads South East from Tuttamungalum by Bundy, and Nannycode tavalums, a ruined Pagoda at the latter halt on the left; passes Pantycolum a tank on the right, to Nellymut a ruined Chatrum on the left, a distance of 10 Miles thro' forest, it continues East 2½ Miles forming the limit with Colungode of Malabar to Wuttapurae a flat broad rock common to Coimbatoor, Malabar and Cochin, the road still East 1½ Miles defining the limit to the Aunamulla river proceeds to Aut Polachy in Coimbatoor from Nellunut Chatrum, a road strikes off to the West winding through forest, defines the South limit for 7½ Miles, then runs South West 3 Miles to Colungode.

Another road from the Capital North East to Nelliumpully, where others from the West join, and run East thro' forest to Kulingyparae a few Bazars 3½ Miles from it, smaller roads separate, and traverse thro' forest into Coimbatoor; very

good roads from Tuttamungalum communicate with Palghaut, and Colungode, from Wuddakunchairy in Malabar a road enters West a Mile of Illoor, runs thro' Nemary and Vullungy communicates with Colungode on the East and is partly lined with an Avenue. All the above roads are frequented by Merchants with laden Cattle, and will in some measure admit of Wheel Carriages, especially thro' the forests.

Remarkable Buildings.—There are none worth notice being in general inferior buildings, the Pagodas are after the Architecture of the Country and tiled.

Mines, Minerals and Manufactures.—Mines and Minerals are almost unknown, some iron ore is found intermixed with the loose sand in the bed of the rivers, and streams, none however is worked :—long coarse Cloths, as also Napkins and Table Cloths are manufactured by Lubbays and Weavers at the Capital, and Tuttamungalum, but not to any extent, coloured and plain mats, and Wicker baskets are made by the lower classes and some Earthern ware by Potters, and Jagry, from the Toddy of the Palmyra.

Cattle and other Animals.—Chittoor may boast of some good Cattle, and is indebted in some measure to its vicinity to Coimbatoor, it has a portion of the diminutive kind which are wild and useless, with a large portion of Buffaloes, and both are enumerated at 5,800. The wild animals are the Elephant, Elk, Deer, Sheep and the Hog, and most of these confined to the hills and forests, the Elephant ranges the lower forests, and open Country during the rains, and seldom fails of committing depredations.

Soil and Productions.—The soil of the populated tracts is in general red, the heights more gravelly, that space of the forest to the East is a fine deep brown vegetable mould, as also that of the Mountains but of a blacker consistency, Granite runs in veins almost East and West intersecting the Country and also over the Mountains ; the principal produce is Paddy, of sorts, and large quantities of dry grains, and Beans of various species also Areka and Cocoanut, in small quantities, some edible roots and Vegetables, Jagry, and Sugar from the Palmyra tree, which overspreads the whole of the populated tracts.

(Signed) B. S. WARD, Lieut.,
Assistant Surveyor-General's Department.

Memoir of the Chittoor District of Cochin.

Divisions.	Proverties or Subdivisions.	Dasums or Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Ruined.	Stations of Reference. ⊙ From Waumulla.	⊙ From Coorchymulla.	⊙ From Koomumpaddy.	⊙ From Ponmulla.	Remarks.
1			CHITTOOR DISTRICT.						
	1		*Chittoor Proverty.*						
		1	Tuttamungalum		N. 49 E. 4, 2 ...	S. 39 W. 9, 0 ...	......	......	Mosque West end.
		2	Chittur		N. 54¾ E. 7, 1½ ...	S. 55¾ W. 10, 1 ...	N. 88¾ W. 5, 6½ ...	......	Pagoda West end.
		3	Nellumpully		N. 55 E. 10, 3 ...	......	N. 58½ W. 3, 7 ...	......	Center of Agraram.
		4	Puttancherry		N. 85 E. 5, 5 ...	......	S. 60 W. 7, 0 ...	......	A Small Pagoda and House.
	2		*Nemary Proverty.*		⊙ Waumulla.	⊙ Allatoormulla.	⊙ Potundymulla.	⊙ Ponmulla.	
		5	Vittanachairy		S. 37 W. 4, 4 ...	S. 76 E. 6, 8¼ ...	N. 17½ W. 6, 4 ...	......	Pagoda and Tank.
		6	Vullangy		From Nemary Kholagum, No. 9, N. 56 E. 0, 7½			......	Center of Bazars.
		7	Iloor		......	S. 36 E. 4, 2; and from Nemary, No. 9, S. 59, W. 2, 0			Pagoda.
		8	Trivullad		From Nemary, No. 9, S. 31¼ W. 1, 6½			......	Center of Village.
		9	Nemary		N. 48 W. 5, 3¼ ...	S. 59½ E. 4, 7 ...	N. 37 W. 6, 4½ ...	......	Kholaghum.
		10	Killielly		From Nemary, No. 9, N. 35, E. 1, 2			......	Partition of Village.
	3		*Tenmullapuram Proverty.*						
		11	Shayramungalum		......	......	......	......	This Subdivision consists of tracts of land insulated within the limits of Villages in Malabar, the Names corresponding to those here given, their situations will appear in the Plan and Register of Tenmullapooram, and Waddamullapooram divisions of Palghaut. (Signed) B. S. WARD, Lt., *Asstt. Surveyor-General's Depart.*
		12	Maylarcode		......	......	......	......	
		13	Pudunagrum		......	......	......	......	
		14	Cautachairy		......	......	......	......	
		15	Medapolur		......	......	......	......	
		16	Mumbad		......	......	......	......	
		17	Mungalum		......	......	......	......	
		18	Poodoocode		......	......	......	......	
		19	Reshynardamungalem		......	......	......	......	
		20	Shoolanoor		......	......	......	......	
		21	Wurrutur		......	......	......	......	
		22	Turrur		......	......	......	......	
		23	Knashery		......	......	......	......	
		24	Yakara		......	......	......	......	
		25	Kuringarapolay		......	......	......	......	
		26	Kunnanoor		......	......	......	......	
		27	Kotakaad		......	......	......	......	
		28	Pudoosherry		......	......	......	......	
		29	Kodumbah		......	......	......	......	
		30	Pullatery		......	......	......	......	
		31	Olashery		......	......	......	......	
		32	Tirrupalatur		......	......	......	......	
		33	Tanary		......	......	......	......	

Dazajadda Table of the Chittoor District.

Chittoor District.	Villages.	Area of Proverties.	Estimated extent under Paddy Cultivation.	Population to the Square Mile.	Number of Houses.	Estimated Number of Paddy Fields comprising the Verupu, Moondagun, Poonja, &c.	Number of Poray Cundum, or Number of Porays of Seed sown on them.	Number of Husbandmen.	Number of Porayedums or Gardens.	Coconut, Areka, Jack Trees, and Palmyra Trees.	Number of Garden Holders.	Arrack and Toddy Shops.	Ploughs and Spades.	Bullocks, Cows and Buffaloes.	Reservoirs and Wells.	Religious Buildings and Places of all Descriptions.	Public Buildings and Vyumbalum, Corporees, Chowkies, &c. &c.
Chittoor Proverty	4	118	11	77	2,393	439	...	...	...	84,655	...	30	1,403	4,088	538	195	44
Nemary	6	136½	3¼	36	1,279	188	...	...	...	43,924	...	11	661	1,721	294	133	15
Tenmallapuram insulated portion.	...	...	...	...	156	...	...	...	...	1,575	...	...	...	...	4	2	1
Total ...	10	285	14¼	49, 8	3,828	627	...	823	8,728	130,154	7,678	41	2,064	5,809	836	330	60

Chanashoomaree Table of the Chittoor District.

Chittoor District.	Bramins of Various Castes.	Umblawasy or different Castes of Variar, Maroyen, Pooshacodee, &c., connected with the Religious Establishment.	Nairs Including all Denomination.	Different Classes of Weavers, Washermen, Barbers, &c. &c.	Various Castes of Tamuls from the Eastern Coast.	Konoonies, Puppadachetty and Koodoomeecarrus.	Various Castes of Artificers, Smiths, Carpenters, &c. &c.	Musselmens and Jonah Mopula.	Christians of every Descriptions.	Eleewurs or as they are indifferently known Showans, Teans, and which class is comprised the whole of the lower order.	Pooleeans, Parriars or the different classes of Prædial Slaves.	Total Number of Castes.	Total of Males.	Total of Females.	Total Population.
Chittoor District	783	14	933	2,289	1,832	...	379	829	...	965	1,076	67	4,434	4,666	9,100
Nemary	836	12	841	464	473	...	425	317	...	856	667	68	2,544	2,357	4,901
Tenmallapuram	11	...	48	3	3	...	...	8	...	24	98	19	165	30	195
Total ...	1,630	26	1,822	2,756	2,308	...	814	1,154	...	1,845	1,841	72	7,143	7,053	14,196

(Signed) B. S. WARD, Lieut.,
Assistant Surveyor-General's Department.

MEMOIR OF THE CHOWKAAD DISTRICT.

(Dependant on the Collectorate of South Malabar.)

That portion of the Company's Territory situated South of the Punnani River having (for the purpose of illustrating the Frontiers of both States) been included in the Cochin Survey it may be desireable to give a brief Sketch of the several Districts composing it.

Its Situation, Extent and Boundaries.—Chowkaad, the most southern Talook of the Malabar Collectorate, occupies a narrow tract of Country stretching from Codungaloor on the South to the vicinity of the Town of Punnani on the North, a narrow Estuary there dividing it from the Tallook of Kutnaad, the intermediate space measuring about 37 Miles; a line of Sea Coast limits it on the West for the whole of this distance, pressed on the East by the Cochin Boundary running along its precincts for nearly 30 Miles (that of Kutnaad marked by the Veleancode Lake defining the remainder) its narrow breadth does not exceed on the average from 3 to 5 Miles. Except immediately in the neighbourhood of Chaitwye where its limits are somewhat more expanded the line of demarkation between the two states is well, at least distinctly, defined for nearly two-thirds of its extent by the narrow and winding River or inlet that, passing from the latter place to Kodungaloor, insulates a Portion of the tract now in view. Quitting this channel at Yainamakul it runs thro' the Lake and ascends the stream of the Mutchaut River for $5\frac{1}{2}$ Miles, whence less distinctly defined it pursues its course for nearly 10 Miles thro' a broad valley, marked by the shallow Rivulet in its centre. Quitting this the Veleancode Estuary completes the remainder of this Boundary, at least as far as regards Cochin. Its oblong figure has a circumference of 88 Miles, a perimeter disproportionate to its area, which only amounts to 134 Square Miles. The surface of this tract presents for nearly its whole extent a complete flat, and its sandy soil has acquired it the appellation of Munnapooram, a name very generally applied to it, but though such may be its character sterility is not implied, more than one-third of this area is under rice cultivation, $\frac{1}{10}$ may perhaps be abstracted as sandy, or occupied by water, a still smaller proportion for high lands and slopes, and the remainder may be considered as under Plantations.

Divisions and their Boundaries.—Chowkaad contains 7 Hobelies similar to the Proverties of Travancore and Cochin; Chowkaad, Chaitwye Poyanjerynaad, Teke Ayeroonad, Kerrukkapad, Paddinharrapaad, Veleankod—having great variety in their area which however on the average amount to 19 Square Miles. Within this Tract are 146 Villages each possessing a superficies of about $\frac{9}{10}$ of a Square Mile of which 175 Acres may be considered as under rice culture.

Cusbahs, Droogs, Forts, Market-places and other considerable Places.—The villages of this Tallook are more remarkable for their numbers, Cultivation, and density of Inhabitants than for any other pecularities. There can scarcely be said to be any large Towns, some few places however are distinguishable from the others. Kodaverrierboo immediately on the most Southern limit is a large Bazar kept by Jonaghurs. A periodical Market is held here when the Products of the neighbouring Country are procurable in abundance. Amonddoor has a large Muzjeed, that at Papinywuttum is equally remarkable for its size. In the vicinity of the latter is a Romo-Syrian Church and ruined Bungalow. The Population here is a mixture of the Lubbay and Christian Castes the former predominating. Eddatirooty has a small Church and Bazar. It possesses some little Trade. Wallapaad has a Bazar kept by Christians who have a small Church here. Much of the Rice produce of the neighbouring parts is exported from this place. Appoorratoor or Terupurat is a large Village. Its Pagoda situated on the Bank of the River, enjoys a considerable share of Celebrity, and attracts a large concourse of devotees. It possesses some*Lands within the Cochin state from which also it receives some

support. Wuddanapally and Tallikollum are two Villages of considerable extent, the former is distinguished by a large Pagoda. Yainamakul is a Christian Town of some note having a large and neat Church. It is agreeably situated on the borders of the Estuary, carries on some Trade with the neighbouring Country, and bears altogether a thriving appearance. Moolashiry a small Town and Christian Church, Chaitwye once a place of some celebrity but now wearing a very wretched appearance. It was held for some time by the Dutch being the Capital of what they called the province of Paponetty (or Papinywattam) which was comprised in the sandy stripe insulated by the Estuarys of Chaitwye and Kodungaloor, they wrested this tract from the Samori or Callicut Rajah but were *spoiled* of it by Hyder in 1781, his General Khader Khan having at that time captured the Fort and Garrison of Chaitwye. This work is now completely in ruins, but never could have been of any strength. It is built on a small Island, but the water surrounding it and forming its chief defence is exceedingly shallow and scarcely answers the purpose of a tolerable ditch. In its vicinity are some Bungalows that have been commodious but are in a ruined state. At Kuddapooram a large Sea Custom house at Pienkaonnyoor and Maridycor are extensive Cocoanut Pandysalas. Addootirooty and Vuttyakaad occupy a small Island on which salt was once made. Its Manufacture however has been given up. Chittatoor is a rather large Bazar with a Church and Christian population. Madookare a small Island (crowded with Population) in the Lake, Penikoni is uninhabited being only a Jungly top insulated like Elawatoor in extensive cultivated fields, Velangaad is a Bazar and Muzjeed. Beyond it on the North a Mile and a half distant is a similar edifice the intermediate space being a continued Jonaghur Village, Manotalah * a few Bazars and Cutwal's Cutcherry, but more remarkable as a place of great resort the two largest Roads in the Country uniting at this point, at which the Navigation of the Estuary or rather its permanent Navigation commences. There is here a large Pandysala. Chowkaad is a large Bazar and has a Muzjeed and Lubbay Population near. It is a small Fort which like the Pagoda it once encompassed is now in a state of complete dilapidation; this is the Capital of the District whose Chief Officers however hold their Cutcherry at Punani. Gooroowoyoor is remarkable as being the Residence of the Alwanjayree Tumbran or chief of the Numboories. Here are two large Kolaghums a similar number of Pagodas very conspicuous for their size and a Bazar kept by Nairs and Putters. Indeed some distance round the vicinity of this place the Population is composed of the higher orders almost exclusively. Amongst those a considerable number of the Konkani Caste are included. They are as usual Merchants and carry on an extensive Trade in Oil. As the residence of so much rank and sanctity the lower orders are banished to some distance from it. Pookode is amongst the largest and most flourishing Towns in this place. Its population is entirely Christian as is that of Palayoor which should have been previously mentioned. There are Churches in both places but that at the latter is amongst the most spacious seen in those parts. Karayoor is distinguished by a large Kholaghum and Pagoda the former seated in the midst of an extensive enclosure formed of the Bamboo. This is the residence of the Poonaythoor Rajah one of the numerous little chiefs that once held sway here. Ayenhoor is a small Bazar remarkable as having belonging to it the only Syrian Church here. The Inhabitants belong entirely to this sect. Munnalaycombu has a Muzjeed and few Lubbay Bazars. There is a Bungalow here for the convenience of Travellers. Undalotem Angady is quite similar to the foregoing. The Muzjeed here however is more spacious. Peroompuddapa a large Village in which are some exceedingly picturesque heights but it is more remarkable as having been (so it is said) at some very early period the Residence of the Cochin Rajahs who fled before some more powerful Chief. The site of some Palaces are still pointed out as having belonged to those Princes and a well is shown in which it is stated they deposited much of their Treasure at the moment of their flight. The depth of the well and the difficulties of clearing it added to some superstitious notions has secured it from search. A Pagoda here crowning the top of a low hill belongs to the Cochin Rajah who defrays all the expense attending its ceremonies. Veleankod may be considered as the largest Town in the Tallook. It at present contains about 125 Houses 40 Bazars and 8 Muzjeed. A number of them are

* Known to Travellers as Chowgaut.

handsome edifices that may be taken in some measure as a criterion of its former prosperity, which appears to have considerably dwindled away; situated at the mouth of a narrow Estuary and within the reach of so much Water Carriage it is well adapted for trade, of that which it formerly enjoyed but a very small Portion remains. The Population of this Town and indeed for some distance South of it is entirely Mahomedan.

Rivers and Annicuts on them and Canals.—The Rivers bordering this tract, at least that passing from Yainamakul to Kodungaloor, have already been fully described. It may just be added that immediately at Eddatirootty for some distance South of it the depth is shallower than in any other place—the Chaitwye Estuary it is seen spreads into a variety of forms presenting the most irregular and broken outline. The banks are generally very low except immediately in the neighbourhood of Chaitwye. An inspection of the Map will shew its varying depth. Its bottom is a mixture of sand and mud the latter predominating. The little Islands scattered over the broader parts are overgrown with a low thick Jungle and being liable to be partially overflown are swampy. The entrance to this Estuary is impeded by sand banks giving admittance only to the smaller Craft, its embouchure too is liable to charge having within remembrance moved considerably South. The larger Vessels anchor in the open roads opposite Cuddapooram—the Waters of this Estuary (salt for the greater part of the year) are of course useless in agriculture, the small Lake of Teeroomunaneloor however cut off by a Sherrah* from it, contributes materially to the fertility of the neighbouring Lands. It has already been mentioned that the permanent Navigation of this Estuary ends at Manatalla but during the rains there is a connection between that place and Ponnani, they are united however only by a shallow and contracted channel merely capable of floating the lesser boats. The distance is too small to render an enlargement of this channel on object, of any great consideration. That portion of the Trichoor Lake coming within this Tallook occupies only 16¼ Square Miles except in the vacinity of Irrumbranelloor it is shallow and a considerable share of it is annually subject to Culture the stream flowing into it at Elawatoor is navigable only a few Miles (even in the rains) beyond its Mouth.

The Veleankod Estuary or that extending from the Town of this name to Konunkoluncurray is quite a beautiful sheet of water expanding into every possible form, in many places where pressed by the low hills that for the greater part (particularly on the East) borders its Margin. It is confined to a very narrow channel. Where there contracted it is deep sometimes from 7 to 12 feet but its soundings at least South of the Sherran of Kanhoramooka rarely exceed the first measurement and in most places does not reach to two-thirds of it. From that point to its embouchure the depth considerably increases varying from 12 to 8 feet the edges, where not bounded by heights (in many places they are seen falling in low picturesque cliffs), are fringed by the forests of the Cocoanut lying between it and the Sea. The Waters of this Estuary are fresh for a portion of the Year but as the Rains diminish it becomes necessary to guard against the operation of the tides which in the hot season would as necessarily influence it. For this purpose an embankment has been thrown across the lake, a small Island, materially facilitating it, as greatly reducing its length. The northern part of this mound is a permanent structure about 50 or 60 feet broad built of hewn stone, the erection of some of the ancient Rajahs, in excellent Repair. In consequence, it only becomes necessary to renew an embankment of 150 feet long to render almost the whole of the waters of this little Lake subservient to the tillage of the lands on its border. It is scarcely necessary to say that this Estuary is always navigable and the Boats that traverse it are generally so small as to be easily drawn over the Sherrahs that separate both Waters. Of the Islands sprinkled over it only are inhabited—the two largest consist of low tops having some pasturage but for the greater part overrun with low Jungle.

Mountains, Hills, &c.—There are throughout this Tract no Hills whatever. Payroomundhullee, Chunmunnoor, Payrumbeedupoo, and Marranjerry are low Elevations not deserving any remark except as being the only ones that in the

* Embankment.

slightest degree interrupt the extreme evenness of the whole space, for the little sand Hills that border the Coast can scarcely be considered as taking away from its flatness.

Forests, Woods, Jungles, &c.—A stunted occasionally rather thick brush Wood is met with, particularly along the narrow inlet that South of Chaitwye runs for a considerable distance Parallel to the Coast, where it grows beyond its usual height, but there is no other Wood of spontaneous growth, even that necessary for fuel or domestic purposes is scarce. The Cocoanut so variously and extensively useful furnishes almost all that is required. Copses of the Cashu (Anachardium) are frequently seen within a short distance of the Sea, whose borders are overrun with a coarse Grass, or rather prickly creeper.

Roads, Passes and Defiles.—This Tract intersected by various small roads is everywhere easily traversed and one of the finest communication (the Tappall one between Cochin and Callicut) in this part of the Country runs through its whole length passing on the average within $\frac{3}{4}$ of a Mile of the Sea. It is broad generally good, but occasionally sandy, such being the character of the soil over which it passes. It is shaded for the whole of the way by uncommon fine avenues of the Cashu and Bannian, which from their stature and luxuriance would appear to have been planted at a remote date—the various Rivers and Channels that intersect its course are crossed by Ferrys, the largest having Chengoodums, or a railed Platform, that transports Cattle of every kind with ease. Bungalows for the convenience of the European Traveller are placed at convenient distances on this road and kept in tolerable repair.

Agrarams of Bramins, Polliams, Jaghiers.—Of the Agraram or Jaghier Lands, if such there be, no precise account has been received. They would not however seem existing to any great extent, nor would there appear any particular establishment for religious Sects, nor are the class of Bramins so numerous as we find them in the neighbouring Country, the'rs being no such thing here as Ootperrays to allure them, but if not as there pampered, the religious Establishments are most liberally supported.

Remarkable Buildings.—Almost all those of any note have been incidentally mentioned. The most conspicuous summits of the Payroomundhulli hills are crowned with Pagodas. The ruins of the most southern one would shew it to have been of great eminence. The number of Hindoo Temples are extremely numerous and that of Muzjeeds scattered over this space would bespeak the Jonaghurs, either very wealthy or very devout. Nine Christian Churches (only one of them Syrian) are included in the amount of Religious buildings, only about half of those however are at all large but they possess rather numerous Congregations.

Mines, Minerals and Manufactures.—The existence here of Mines and Minerals has not been ascertained, and the manufactures as in Cochin are in a great measure confined to those necessary for fitting the produce of the Plantations for sale, and those are here carried on to a very considerable extent. Ropes made from the fillaments of the Cocoanut husk, Sugar, Spirit, Oil, &c., are manufactured in great abundance here.

Cattle, Animals, &c.—Cattle are the same kind common in Cochin only more miserable and less numerous than they are there. The Buffaloe is principally employed in agricultural labours. Of the Wild kind only the Wild Hogs are seen. This animal is found in the neighbourhood of the sea sheltered by the thick swampy Jungle and brush Wood that there skirts its inlets.

Soil, Productions and Mode of Husbandry.—That of the Chowkaad is sandy throughout. On the Perrumboo Lands the Earthy mixture is less than in the Vallies which however even there partakes largely of the former ingredient. It is fine, of a whitish tinge, differing materially from the red course sterile kind that borders the sea. Though having a considerable mixture of sand the rice grounds yield favorable crops, reaping however only a second, in the neighbourhood of the Rivers or larger streams the extent of Poonjay ground being limited; about 26,000 Acres may be calculated as dedicated to the raising of this grain. The inferior kinds are cultivated on the Perrumboo lands whose chief produce indeed

that of the Tallook, is the Cocoanut, here growing in unequaled abundance, and luxuriance, it constitutes a main article of the Exports as do all the Articles produced from it, particularly its Oil. There is also some little of that extracted from the Ellu. Rice is likewise a considerable article of export, although that grown in the District would not appear sufficient for its consumption, but an immense deal is procured from the Cochin Country. The Wealthier Jonaghurs of Chowkaad giving large advances to the Ryots there, where it is purchased on very moderate terms and when retailed yields a very handsome profit. The Pepper and Supaury produce is of secondary consideration, though yielded to some extent they are exported and to this list may be added Salt Fish and Shark Fins. The Coast is frequented by a variety and abundance of Fish the taking of which affords business to a very large Mookwar Population residing immediately in the vicinity of that element from which they draw their subsistance. Salt and Tobacco are Monopolies, the latter is supplied from Coimbatoor, the former received from the more Northern parts of the Coast.

Population.—It has not been found possible to obtain the population of these Districts (the Company's) nor indeed to acquire any of those Statistical details, no less curious than necessary, but the details of the Survey of Chowkaad enables a tolerable just estimate to be made of the density of its Population which does not yield to almost the best Inhabited District of Cochin, and on the general average it may be calculated as giving about 350 Souls to the Square Mile, in some parts, particularly in the neighbourhood of Velleankod, Poocode, Chowkaad and thence to Yainamakul it is much more intense. In fact it presents a continued succession of enclosures studded thick with habitations and in passing through it, we are surprized at the scrupulous care with which the banks and hedges forming these enclosures are kept, a care that would evince the very high Value of land, which indeed is seen in traversing the Country, by the secondary communications, that wind in serpentine and contracted paths through an endless succession of Gardens. In the community here we observe the same intricacy of division as regards Castes, that have been remarked in Cochin. Amongst those the Mookwars or Fisherman and Teans (known as Eleewurs in Cochin) appear the most predominant orders, perhaps however not separately more numerous than the Jonaghurs, who possess by far the largest share of property throughout this tract. They are as usual equally seen as Cultivators and Merchants often uniting those characters and almost equally indefatigable in both pursuits. Christians chiefly of the Romo-Syrian (for not more than about an eighth can be calculated as Syrians) form a small Proportion not constituting on the average more than perhaps a twelvth of the whole Population which agreeable to the average adopted would amount to about 54,000 Souls. Of those the higher classes Bramins and Nairs may perhaps bear the Proportion of about a fifth, in fact this Population is comparatively scanty, indeed it may be remarked generally that the coast, at least its vicinity, is throughout in some measure abandoned to the lower ranks. The Naidee is very frequently seen in those parts prawling about the Beach or in the neighbourhood of the large road soliciting with clamorous vociferations, charity from the Passengers.

(Signed) P. E. CONNER, Lieut.,
Assistant Surveyor-General's Department.

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Memoir of the Chowkaad District dependant on the Collectorate of South Malabar.

Divisions.	Hoblies or Subdivisions.	Moories or Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Ruined.	Stations of Reference. ⊙ Ponemale Station.	⊙ Payroomund Hullee.			Remarks.
1			CHOWKAAD DISTRICT.						
	1		*Chowkaad Hobly.*						
		1	Chowkaad		......	......	......	......	
		2	Oroomanayoor		S. 61½ W. 5, 3½ ...	N. 71½ W. 4, 5½ ...	......	......	Large Tree and Pagoda.
		3	Maddah		S. 58 W. 6, 2½ ...	N. 81½ W. 5, 0¼ ...	......	......	Center of Village.
		4	Koroogahmaddah		S. 57½ W. 5, 7 ...	N. 78½ W. 4, 5½ ...	......	......	Ditto.
		5	Addootirooty		S. 53 W. 6, 2¾ ...	N. 86½ W. 4, 5½ ...	......	......	Principal part of Village.
		6	Vattiyacaad		S. 48 W. 6, 0½ ...	W. 4, 1¼ ...	......	......	Center of Village.
		7	Vaamenaad		S. 45 W. 4, 3¼ ...	N. 70½ W. 5, 7½ ...	......	......	Ditto.
		8	Chittatoor		S. 49½ W. 3, 3½ ...	N. 51½ W. 2, 7¼ ...	......	......	Church and Bazar.
		9	Kakacherry		S. 38 W. 3, 5 ...	N. 57 W. 2, 1½ ...	......	......	Center of Village.
		10	Chenamangalum		......	......	......	......	
		11	Pieyakaad		S. 43¾ W. 3, 1¼ ...	N. 47 W. 2, 4¼ ...	......	......	Principal part of Village.
		12	Bremmakollam		S. 63 W. 2, 7¾ ...	N. 40 W. 3, 4 ...	......	......	Ditto.
		13	Vawatty		S. 46 W. 3, 4½ ...	N. 57 W. 2, 5½ ...	......	......	Cutcherry.
		14	Cherroowawatty		S. 52½ W. 3, 7 ...	N. 58 W. 3, 1½ ...	......	......	Center of Village.
		15	Cherroomaridyoor		S. 51 W. 4, 4 ...	N. 68 W. 3, 2¾ ...	......	......	Principal part of Village.
		16	Kallaoor		S. 49½ W. 5, 0½ ...	N. 77 W. 3, 4½ ...	......	......	Center of Village.
		17	Peinkoonuyoor		S. 43¼ W. 4, 7½ ...	N. 81 W. 3, 0¼ ...	......	......	Pondyshallay.
		18	Maridyoor		S. 55½ W. 4, 7 ...	N. 68½ W. 3, 6½ ...	......	......	Ditto.
		19	Poothoomanashery		S. 55½ W. 4, 3 ...	N. 63½ W. 3, 4½ ...	......	......	Center of Village.
		20	Kallamani		S. 58½ W. 5, 0 ...	N. 69½ W. 4, 0¼ ...	......	......	Ditto.
	2		*Chitoye Hobly.*		⊙ Kyepullah Hill.	And from Muddaloghum R.C.	⊙ Mungaud.		
		21	Chenangaad		N. 76 W. 2, 1½ ...	S. 15 E. 1, 2 ...	......	......	Pagoda.
		22	Poowanthul Kaddawa		N. 63 W. 2, 0¼ ...	S. 36½ E. 1, 0¼ ...	......	......	Center of Village.
		23	Onnachymawa		N. 70 W. 2, 6½ ...	S. 16½ W. 0, 6½ ...	......	......	Ditto.
		24	Karrhivilanga		N. 80 W. 3, 0½ ...	S. 26 W. 1, 3 ...	......	......	Ditto.
		25	Paddinharri Vembaloor		S. 75½ W. 3, 3½ ...	S. 1[illegible] W. 2, 3 ...	......	......	Principal part of Village.
		26	Vekoda		S. 80 W. 4, 1½ ...	S. 35 W. 3, 0 ...	......	......	Ditto.
		27	Vembaloor		S. 81 W. 2, 5½ ...	S. 6½ W. 2, 1½ ...	......	......	Center of Village.
		28	Amanddoor		S. 81½ W. 1, 5 ...	S. 22 E. 3, 1¼ ...	......	......	Saib Pullee or Musjeed.

Memoir of the Chowkaad District dependant on the Collectorate of South Malabar—continued.

Divisions.	Hobbies or Subdivisions.	Moories or Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Ruined.	Stations of Reference.				Remarks.
					⊙ Ponemale Station.	⊙ Payroomund Hullee.			
1			Chowkaad District—*cont.*						
	2		*Chitwye Hobly*—cont.						
		29	Pattayakaad		S. 80 W. 2. 2½ ...	S. 3½ E. 2, 1¼ ...	......	......	Center of Village.
		30	Pushawanaad		S. 66 W. 2, 0½ ...	S. 11¾ E. 2, 5 ...	......	......	Ditto.
		31	Neppahinny		W. 2, 0½ ...	S. 11½ E. 1, 6 ...	......	......	Old Cutcherry.
		32	Ala		S. 29¼ W. 1, 4¾ ...	S. 27 E. 2, 4½ ...	......	......	Ungandy.
		33	Papinywattom		N. 60 W. 3, 7¾ ...	N. 76 W. 1, 0½ ...	......	......	Muzjeed and Tank.
		34	Kathikodum		N. 64 W. 4, 4¼ ...	N. 80 W. 1, 5½ ...	......	......	Center of Village.
		35	Koddoor		N. 76¾ W. 3, 7½ ...	S. 60½ W. 1, 5 ...	......	......	Ditto.
		36	Ennaad		N. 85¼ W. 3, 7 ...	S. 45½ W. 2, 0¼ ...	......	......	Ditto.
		37	Koollymoottom		N. 80 W. 4, 3½ ...	S. 64 W. 2, 1½ ...	......	......	Principal part of Village.
		38	Peringanom		From Muddaloghum, R.C. No.	N. 43 W. 2, 2¼ ...	......	......	Cutcherry.
					⊙ Kyepulla Hullee Station.			⊙ Pullooah R. Church.	
		39	Kuppa Mangalom		From Mudalogum R.C.,	N. 43 W. 3, 1½; and from	Yeddatoortee R.C. ...	S. 13¼ W. 3, 6¼ ...	Pagoda.
		40	Perimpaddapoo		Ditto	N. 34½ W. 5, 2¼	Ditto ...	S. 45½ W. 2, 3½ ...	Center of Village.
		41	Eddamottom		Ditto	N. 30 W. 6, 0¾	Ditto ...	S. 69 W. 1, 7¼ ...	Pagoda.
		42	Karrhipooram		Ditto	N. 36¼ W. 6, 2½	Ditto ...	S. 70 W. 2, 3¼ ...	Center of Village.
		43	Eddatirootty		From Poolloosh R.C., ⊙	S. 11 W. 2, 6½; and from	Mungad Hill ⊙ ...	N. 71½ W. 4, 5¼ ...	Roman Church and Ungaudy.
		44	Chandrapinny		Ditto	N. 13 W. 4, 1	Ditto ...	S. 9½ E.	
	3		*Payanjerynaad Hobly.*		⊙ Pullooah Roman Church.	⊙ Teeroocoon Hullee Station.	⊙ Payroomund Hullee.		
		45	Koonddarrhyoor		......	N. 53 W. 4, 5¼ ...	S. 65 W. 3, 3 ...	......	Center of Village.
		46	Euganddyoor		......	N. 63½ W. 4, 0½ ...	S. 51½ W. 3, 6¼ ...	......	Pagoda.
		47	Koddanapally		......	S. 86 W. 2, 3; and from	Chaitwye old fort ...	S. 35 E. 4, 0½ ...	Cutcherry.
		48	Tallikollum		......	S. 37 W. 2, 6½	Ditto ...	S. 30 E. 6, 1¼ ...	Center of Village.
		49	Nattiagom		N. 85½ W. 4, 3¼; and from	Yeddatoortee Roman	Church No. ...	N. 51 W. 4, 7¼ ...	Ditto.
		50	Appoorratatoor or Tripoorat ...		S. 82½ W. 3, 3½	Ditto	ditto ...	N. 50½ W. 2, 5½ ...	Cutcherry.
		51	Chooloor		S. 41 W. 3, 0¾	Ditto	ditto ...	N. 76 W. 1, 3½ ...	Center of Village.
		52	Wayanoor		S. 50 W. 2, 6	Ditto	ditto ...	N. 65¾ W. 1, 6¾ ...	Pagoda in ruins.
		53	Kooddamungalam		S. 29½ W. 2, 6¾	Ditto	ditto ...	N. 70¼ W. 0, 7 ...	Center of Village.
		54	Pallipooram		S. 67 W. 3, 1½	Ditto	ditto ...	N. 57½ W. 2, 6¼ ...	Roman Church and Ungaudy.
		55	Venghiddanga		......	......	......	......	

Memoir of the Chowkaad District dependant on the Collectorate of South Malabar—continued.

Divisions.	Hoblies or Subdivisions.	Moories or Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Ruined.	Stations of Reference. ⊙ Ponemale Hullee Station.	⊙ Payroomund Hullee Station.	⊙ Teeroonoon Hill Station.		Remarks.
1			CHOWKAAD DISTRICT—*cont.*						
	4		*Teke Ayiroonaad Hobly.*						
		56	Irimbrancloor		......	S. 8 E. 2, 4½	N. 7½ W. 1, 6	......	Conspicuous large Tree.
		57	Toyakawa		......	S. 37 W. 2, 1½	N. 38½ W. 3, 1¼	......	Center of Village.
		58	Koonddarhiyoor		......	S. 57 W. 2, 0½	N. 37 W. 3, 7	......	Ditto.
		59	Panddoor		......	S. 66 W. 2, 4½	N. 42½ W. 4, 2¼	......	Bazar.
		60	Movikame		......	......	......	......	
		61	Moolashery		S. 18 W. 4, 6	S. 76 W. 1, 0	......	......	Church and small Bazar.
		62	Kaurrhye		......	S. 60 W. 1, 3¼	S. 27½ W. 3, 7½	......	Principal part of Village.
		63	Ellavally		S. 25¾ W. 1, 4½	N. 6 W. 2, 5	......	......	Kao or small Pagoda.
		64	Wakah		S. 4 W. 1, 2¾	N. 6 E. 2, 6	......	......	Center of Village.
		65	Anahkaddawa		S. 7½ E. 2, 5	N. 27 E. 1, 5	......	......	Ditto.
		66	Moreyamoonam		......	......	......	......	
		67	Poowattoor		S. 30 W. 3, 7½	N. 67½ W. 1, 5¾	S. 24½ W. 5, 2¼	......	Center of Village.
		68	Peringaad		S. 37½ W. 4, 0¾	N. 69½ W. 2, 1½	......	......	Ditto.
		69	Teroomanancloor		S. 33 W. 4, 6	N. 88½ W. 2, 1½	S. 33 W. 5, 1	......	Principal part of Village.
		70	Kaddawaloor		S. 53½ W. 2, 3	N. 30 W. 3, 0¼	......	......	Ditto.
		71	Madookary		......	S. 78 E. 1, 3	N. 10½ E. 3, 7	......	Kholagum.
		72	Oorakom		S. 15½ E. 4, 1	N. 88 E. 1, 4¼	......	......	Pagoda.
		73	Penakom		S. 2 W. 3, 3½	N. 28½ E. 0, 4½	......	......	Deserted and Jungle.
		74	Elawaloor		S. 7½ E. 3, 7½	N. 8¾ E. 0, 7½	......	......	Pagoda.
		75	Perowaloor		S. 9 W. 3, 2	N. 8 W. 0, 6½	......	......	Center of Village.
	5		*Kerrukkapaad Hobly.*		Perrumpaddapoo.	Maurunjayri.	Kaunjuraymook.	Punnany.	
		76	Kanharamooka		......	......	N. 32 W. 1, 0	S. 89 E. 3, 0	Pagoda.
		77	Karekaad		N. 28 W. 3, 2¾	N. 68½ W. 1, 1	S. 1 E. 1, 4¼	S. 56½ E. 4, 0¾	Principal part of Village.
		78	Porangah		......	N. 66 W. 3, 0¼	S. 66½ W. 1, 7¼	S. 47 E. 2, 3½	Small Pagoda.
		79	Panampad		......	N. 44 W. 1, 7¼	S. 80 W. 0, 5¼	S. 65 E. 3, 4	Bazar center of Village.
		80	Marranjery		N. 28½ W. 2, 6½	S. 83¼ W. 6, 5¾	S. 8½ E. 2, 1½	S. 52 E. 4, 7	Principal part of Village.
		81	Eramangalom		N. 24½ W. 2, 0	S. 27½ W. 1, 0¼	S. 10½ E. 3, 0	S. 46 E. 5, 4½	Center of Village.
		82	Peroompaddapa		W. 0, 5¼	S. 1 W. 2, 4½; from	Veleencad Bungalow	S. 55½ E. 3, 2	Cutcherry.
		83	Cherroowaloor		N. 86½ E. 1, 2½	S. 88 E. 3, 1; from	Kukkad ⊙ ...	N. 39 W. 4, 3¾	Pagoda N.E. and Village.
		84	Cherroowye		S. 53 W. 1, 3	S. 7½ W. 3, 3¼; from	Veleencad Bungalow	S. 39½ E. 3, 4	Center of Village.
		85	Poonayoorkollom		S. 9½ W. 1, 1½	N. 63 W. 4, 6½	......	......	Principal part of Village.

Memoir of the Chowkaad District dependant on the Collectorate of South Malabar—continued.

Divisions.	Hobbies or Subdivisions.	Moories or Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Ruined.	Stations of Reference. Perrumpaddapoo.	Maurunjayri.	Kaunjuraymook.	Punnany.	Remarks.
1			CHOWKAAD DISTRICT—*cont.*						
	5		*Kerrukkapaad Hobly*—*cont.*						
		86	Kallikaad		S. 30 W. 1, 4½ ...	N. 68 W. 5, 2½ ...	......	......	Principal part of Village.
		87	Koprahpally		S. 10 E. 2, 0¾ ...	N. 71 W. 3, 7½ ...	......	......	Pagoda and Tree.
		88	Pattoor		S. 24¾ E. 2, 3½ ...	N. 69 W. 2, 2½ ...	......	......	Center of Village.
		89	Chemmanoor		S. 44½ E. 2, 4¾ ...	N. 55¾ W. 2, 6 ...	......	......	Ditto.
		90	Komanoor or Coochinoor		S. 40½ E. 3, 1 ...	N. 68¼ W. 2, 2¼ ...	......	......	Ditto.
		91	Kawookanapatty		S. 22 E. 3, 0½ ...	N. 70½ W. 3, 0 ...	......	......	Ditto.
		92	Waddakekaad		S. 13 E. 2, 5 ...	N. 76½ W. 3, 4½ ...	......	......	Ditto.
		93	Teroowalayanoor		S. 20½ W. 2, 1 ...	N. 74 W. 5, 0½ ...	......	......	Pagoda.
		94	Poonayoor		S. 1 W. 3, 4 ...	S. 88 W. 4, 1¼ ...	......	......	Ditto.
		95	Tekkekaad		S. 23½ E. 3, 3¼ ...	N. 86 W. 2, 5½ ...	......	......	Center of Village.
		96	Kaloor		S. 15 E. 3, 6 ...	S. 55½ W. 3, 0¼ ...	......	......	Ditto.
	6		*Paddinharrapaad Hobly.*		⊙ Ponemale Hill Station.	⊙ Kukkaad Station.	⊙ Aurthatt Pullee.		
		97	Choolpoorram		......	S. 20½ W. 3, 2½ ...	S. 42⅜ W. ...	......	Center of Village.
		98	Tamarayoor		......	S. 31 W. 3, 2¼ ...	S. 56 W. ...	......	Pagoda.
		99	Kayrayoor		......	S. 33 W. 3, 0 ...	S. 64 W. ...	......	Kolaghum.
		100	Kaveeddeh		......	S. 47½ W. 3, 2¼ ...	S. 76½ W. ...	......	Center of Village.
		101	Karpeeyoor		......	S. 53 W. 2, 5 ...	N. 86½ W. ...	......	Ditto.
		102	Tolheeyoor		......	S. 42½ W. 2, 0½ ...	N. 86 W. ...	......	Principal part of Village.
		103	Pookode		......	S. 27½ W. 2, 4½ ...	S. 65¼ W. ..	......	Roman Church.
		104	Poollakaad		......	S. 27½ W. 2, 0½ ...	S. 79¼ W. ...	......	Center of Village.
		105	Woyalatoor		......	S. 70¾ W. 3, 3 ...	N. 86½ W. ...	......	Ditto.
		106	Ayenhoor		......	S. 57 W. 1, 7¾ ...	N. 72½ W. ...	......	Syrian Church.
		107	Nheramanakaad		......	S. 87 W. 2, 3 ...	N. 66 W. ...	......	Center of Village.
		108	Gooroowayoor		......	S. 9½ W. 4, 0¼ ...	S. 20 W. 2, 4 ...	......	Kolaghum.
		109	Mameeyoor		......	S. 19½ W. 3, 5¼ ...	S. 37 W. 2, 2¼ ...	......	Pagoda.
		110	Pottannally		......	......	S. 29½ W. ...	......	Center of Village.
		111	Teroomangaddam		......	S. 3 W. 4, 1 ...	S. 8⅛ W. 2, 4 ...	......	Ditto.
		112	Peroomvally Chowkaad		......	S. ½ W. 3, 4½ ...	S. 5¾ W. 1, 7½ ...	......	Ditto.
		113	Taykaad		S. 83 W. 3, 0½ ...	......	S. 7⅛ E. 2, 2 ...	......	Ditto.
		114	Irungapoorrum		......	S. 2 W. 3, 1 ...	S. 9¾ W. 1, 4 ...	......	Ditto.
		115	Nenmannee		S. 78 W. 3, 4½ ...	......	S. 5¼ W. 2, 5½ ...	......	Pagoda.

Memoir of the Chowkaad District dependant on the Collectorate of South Malabar—continued.

Divisions.	Hoblies or Sub-divisions.	Moories or Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Ruined.	Stations of Reference.				Remarks.
					⊙ Ponemall Hill Station.	⊙ Kukkaad Station.	⊙ Aurthatt Pullee.		
1			CHOWKAAD DISTRICT—*cont.*						
	6		*Paddinharrapaad Hobly*—cont.						
		116	Bremah Koollum		S. 71½ W. 3, 0	......	S. 9¾ E. 2, 7	......	Center of Village.
		117	Walloowayah		S. 69 W. 3, 4¾	......	S. 3, 1½	......	Ditto.
		118	Chellakoopaudum		S. 61 W. 3, 3	......	S. 6½ E. 3, 4¾	......	Ditto.
		119	Choonaraad		S. 60 W. 4, 1½	......	S. 4 W. 4, 0	......	Principal part of Village.
		120	Poothosherywattom		S. 66 W. 3, 6¾	......	S. 3 W. 3, 3½	......	Center of Village.
		121	Karakaad		S. 81¼ W. 4, 3	......	S. 20 W. 2, 6	......	Kolaghum.
		122	Paylayoor		S. 71½ W. 5, 0½	......	S. 22½ W. 3, 6¼	......	Center of Village
		123	Moodoowuttoor		S. 84½ W. 5, 1½	......	S. 38¼ W. 3, 0	......	Pagoda.
		124	Munatalah		S. 76 W. 5, 6¼	......	S. 35 W. 3, 7½	......	Cutcherry and Bazar.
		125	Erattaporray		S. 70 W. 6, 0¾	......	S. 31 W. 4, 4	......	Center of Village.
		126	Velangad		S. 64½ W. 6, 0½	......	S. 25½ W. 4, 7½	......	Bazar and Muzjeed.
		127	Purraum		S. 58 W. 3, 4¼	......	S. 3 E. 3, 6½	......	Pagoda.
	7		*Valeanekode Hobly.*		⊙ Perrumbeddapoo.	⊙ Mauraunjayri.	⊙ Kaunjeraymook.	⊙ Punani Custom-house.	
		128	Veleankode		N. 61 W. 3, 6½	S. 75½ W. 2, 6½	S. 32½ W. 3, 1¾	S. 26¾ E. 4, 0¼	Bungalow close south of Village.
		129	Pylhanhy		N. 49¾ W. 3, 1	S. 72 W. 1, 6¼	S. 15½ W. 2, 5¼	S. 39½ E. 4, 3¾	Pagoda.
		130	Panneechagom		N. 44½ W. 3, 2½	S. 83¼ W. 1, 5¾	S. 17 W. 2, 2½	S. 42½ E. 4, 1¾	Center of Village.
		131	Gramom		N. 67¾ W. 3, 0¼	S. 57 W. 2, 4¾	S. 18½ W. 3, 5	S. 29 E. 4, 7½	Ditto.
		132	Peroomooddishery		N. 53¾ W. 2, 3½	S. 49¼ W. 1, 6	S. 5½ W. 3, 1½	S. 38¾ E. 5, 1¼	Pagoda.
		133	Poodyeerooty		N. 87¼ W. 2, 4	S. 37¼ W. 3, 0¼, from	Valeancode Bungalow	S. 26½ E. 1, 7¾	Principal part of Village.
		134	Aytoor		S. 79½ W. 1, 6	S. 20¾ W. 2, 0¾	Ditto	S. 37 E. 2, 5¾	Center of Village.
		135	Koaddatoor		N. 66 W. 1, 7	S. 31½ W. 2, 0¾	Ditto	S. 57 E. 1, 7½	Ditto.
		136	Cherrowye		S. 53¾ W. 1, 6½; from Kukkad Station N. 67¼ W. 6, 0¼			......	Principal part of Village.
		137	Eddakaro		S. 26¼ W. 2, 4	......	N. 77½ W. 5, 2½	......	Center of Village.
		138	Akalaad		S. 3 W. 4, 5¾	......	S. 73 W. 4, 4½	......	Ditto.
		139	Tekkeddakara		S. 5¾ W. 3, 7¾	......	S. 82½ W. 4, 0½	......	Ditto.
		140	Aveeyoor		S. 2½ E. 5, 2	......	S. 64 W. 4, 2½	......	Principal part of Village.
		141	Eddakulleyoor		S. 4 E. 5, 7	......	S. 56 W. 4, 3¾	Arthantpulley Station.	Pagoda.
		142	Teeroowattoor		......	......	S. 38½ W. 5, 0	S. 55½ W.	Small Pagoda.
		143	Karanddyoor		S. 7½ E. 5, 4¼	......	S. 58 W. 4,	......	Ditto.
		144	Waulapuelley		......	......	S. 42¾ W. 3, 7½	S. 66½ W. 3, 0¼	Center of Village.
		145	Verakom		......	S. 22¼ W. 3, 7½	S. 53¼ W. 2, 7	......	Pagoda.
		146	Poonni		......	S. 32½ W. 4, 3¾	S. 50½ W. 3, 2¼	......	Principal part of Village.
		147	Poorramoondda		......	......	......	......	

(Signed) P. E. CONNER, Lieut.,
Assistant Surveyor-General's Department.

MEMOIR OF THE KUTUNAAD DISTRICT.

(Dependant on the Collectorate of South Malabar.)

Its Situation, Extent and Boundaries.—Kutunaad is a very fine tract of country lying between the Cochin Boundary (along which it runs on the South and South East for 20 Miles) and the Punani river which defines its northern limit for 26 Miles, the waters of the narrow Estuary on the West mark by an irregular Boundary its precints there, separating it from Chowkaad; it is of an oblong figure whose circumference of 60 Miles encloses an area of $116\frac{1}{2}$ Square Miles, and to this may be added $4\frac{3}{4}$ Square Miles, the superficies of a Division of the Velliethnaad Tallook, lying South of the River. This included the whole tract here will measure $121\frac{1}{4}$ Square Miles. This space covered by innumerable minute chains generally low, often steep, but very varying elevation, presents a very rugged and comparatively barren aspect, when contrasted with the level surface of Chowkaad and the luxuriant Vegetation that clothes it, but though much of this extent is occupied by high and often sterile Lands the Vallies afford considerable space for cultivation and the estimate will not be too high in rating the proportion of Rice Lands at about one-third of the whole area,—about one-twentieth may be abstracted as water, one-third as low arable slopes, but much of the residue must be characterized as steep upland.

Divisions and their Boundaries.—Kutunaad is divided into 7 Hoblies, their several areas except Kerrukkanaad and Tritalla, which are the largest, have a tolerably equal area, the Medium will allow 16 Square Miles to each. It contains 155 Villages, a number that allows only about 448 Acres to each, and of this extent only about 140 are occupied by Rice Land (*Vide* name of those Divisions).

Cusbahs, Droogs, Forts, Market-places and other considerable Places.—Though it is seen the Villages are thickly strewn over this tract, Punani is the only place that may be dignified with the name of Town. Indeed it is amongst one of the Principal ones on the Coast, and agreeably situated at the mouth of a fine River enjoys more advantages than most of them. It is a place of very considerable magnitude, one of its streets being nearly a Mile in length, two or three of half that measurement, at which perhaps may be estimated the area it occupies. It enjoys a very considerable trade both internal and external, all the products of the neighbouring Country particularly Rice and all the various articles into which the Cocoanut is manufactured being exported in great quantity from this place which is the chief commercial Town between Cochin and Calicut, perhaps more so than the former, at least there is here infinitely more appearance of it, such at least the active bustle observable in the place would indicate. The Trade is almost entirely on the hands of the Jonaghurs amongst whom are many very wealthy merchants. Punani is exclusively inhabited by this class as is the Country for a considerable distance round. It is the seat of the Chief District authorities (both of Kutunaad and Chowkaad). There is a Sea Custom house, Cutcherry, &c., &c., but no very remarkable buildings except Muzjeeds, of which (for the Jonaghurs emulate their Hindoo neighbours in the number of their religion edifices throughout this tract). There are 17, a number that added to other proofs would indicate a considerable degree of opulence. It has already been mentioned that Punani has during the rains a water communication with the Southern Countries of Cochin and Travancore extending for nearly 200 Miles; even during the remainder of the year, the Point of embarkation is only distant 16 Miles and Chowkaad is connected to it by a fine Road, while various other excellent communications are directed on it from the East and North. The River on which it lies also mainly contributing to facilitate its inland traffic, it keeps up a constant intercourse with the large Market Town of Koonancoulluncurray, the Estuary of Villeankod giving immediate access to that place. The Hobly or subdivision of this name presents a large sheet of Cultivation thickly studded with

Plantations. There is scarcely a spot in it unoccupied. It has in the 15 Villages belonging to it an exceeding dense Population, but there are no other places of any note.

Mookooddekatnaad has 22 Villages but very few possessing any peculiarities. A Temple of Bhagavadi in Wuddakoommoory enjoys a considerable celebrity possessing at a more distant period a surrounding tract of Country including within it that division in which it is situated. Tekoommoory Peddawanoor and Kaunheeyoor belonged exclusively to it and bore the term of Bhagavadi Naad a designation it still retains though no longer appertaining to the Pagoda. The confined tract of Mhanurenaad, comprehending 4 Villages but within the limits of the Koyekkoollynad, is a detached portion of this Hobly, but why separated from it is not exactly known.

Koyekkoollynad—of the numerous Villages it contains (and 27 are included within its boundary) Wattemkollum, Porookāra are the most remarkable, but they are only distinguished as having Bazars kept by Nairs. At Vengunnakerry on the summit of a low Top are the ruins of a small fort built by Typoo from materials furnished by the neighbouring temples which he demolished for this purpose. Kaundaloor is a very large Village and Pagoda. Anakara has similar claims to notice, as has Talamendde, a petty chief resides here.

Teroomanashiry—Potanoor is the Principal place in this Hobly, but only distinguishable from the other in being somewhat more extensive. Tripulloor has a Pagoda of considerable note. At Mowakara is a Bramin Muttom belonging to the Temple of Terunivoe on the other side of the River. The remaining Villages have nothing particular to distinguish them nor indeed have those of—

Kellakaad, except the place, a Bazar, situated at the junction of some principal roads on the banks of the Punani known under this designation. It is chiefly inhabited by Paundy Chetties. In its vicinity is a large Pagoda, once surrounded by a Fort, which like the Building itself was destroyed by Typoo. Maddoye has a small Ungaudy. Chathanoor is an extensive Village, as are those of Tekewawanoor and Royamungalum.

Tritala—of the 18 Villages belonging to it, it is difficult to distinguish one from the other at least there is no very striking peculiarity to distinguish them. Kawokod is a small Bazar occupied by Christians, North of it is a rather conspicuous Pagoda. The ruins of a Bangalow that once crowned the small hill in Kutunaad are still visible.

Paddinharreenaad contains 25 Villages, none of which are very conspicuous. Chekara is large and has a Pagoda of some note Pannyoor has similar characteristics. There are through this Vale seated a number of Numboory Illums. Patthstore, Komaraneloor and Kottapad are remarkable for their extent and numerous Population. It will have been seen that however numerous the Villages are throughout this Tract they have such a resemblance of character that it is really difficult to select any features of discrimination. They as usual are situated on the borders of the Glens, the house of the Ryots being always close to the Fields he cultivates. A very considerable degree of neatness is observable in the manner in which the little fences dividing Individual property are kept. The low hills whose feet they skirt seem the common possession of the community but every spot that will produce Rice or Gram the Cocoanut and Areka is guarded with a jealous care that would indicate the high value of this kind of property which amongst the middling as well as higher Classes would appear to yield to its possessor an easy if not abundant competency.

Small portions of two different Districts dependant on South Malabar are included in the contracted space that has been surveyed along the Northern banks of the Punani River. There are but few remarkable places within this extent, Terunavoy Pagoda and that of Coodoocoonuthee occupying the summit of a low hill are two remarkable Temples and the only ones deserving note. The appearance of the Country is every way the same as the flat cultivated and thickly populated space immediately North of Punani eastwards gradually roughening into a steep, but low table land at whose declivities run innumerable cultivated Vallies.

Rivers and Anicuts on them and Canals.—The Punani, for the distance it bounds Kutnad, is of tolerably equal breadth gradually enlarging however as it approaches the Sea, the banks are almost every where steep, of very varying elevation sometimes however high, particularly where formed by the low hills that sometimes approaching the stream fall precipitously into it. The bed is sandy rarely incumbered with Rocks, but of very irregular depth. Like most of the rivers on this Coast, it rolls an impetuous flood during the rains, but the diminution of its waters is still more striking as they rapidly diminish into a contracted stream, that as it pursues its shallow course occupies but a very small portion of its wide bed, which at this period is seen partially cultivated with Rice. Though its banks must be in general characterized as high they are liable to be overflown. Its waters inundate many of the vallies along its borders, which in consequence cannot be cultivated till the flood has subsided. A portion of those waters however are retained by means of embankments and serve to fertilize the tract they overspread, but they are in no other way useful in irrigation. The Wurruka Poly, for its course here, is a rather deep stream with (as it passes under the steep declivity of Choondamale) a rather rocky bed. The Mouth of the Punani is incumbered by sand banks that will not admit of the entrance of large Vessels. Donies of considerable burthen experience no difficulty in crossing the Bar, and are able to anchor almost close to the Custom house. The little Bay into which the River spreads immediately opposite the Town of Punani is of various soundings, but as in many places considerable depth. The small Islands scattered throughout it are sand, and many of them, thrown up by the floods, are liable to change their position and form, a remark applicable to almost all the Islands of the River. It is Navigable for small Boats in the Rains as far as Munkurry, even, at their height, to Tuttymungalum, but the violence of the Rains subsided, Boats can only reach Tritala, and frequently are not able to ascend further than the Mouth of the Wurrukapoly. There are no other Rivers or streams in this District requiring any particular description. That falling into the Velleankod Lake and marking for some distance the Northern Boundary of Cochin has already been noted as having a shallow Current passing over a muddy bed. The small Reservoir at Werroor has no depth, but is particularly useful in irrigating the neighbouring lands, the waters of the foregoing one (with which it is connected by a narrow but navigable channel) are separated from it by an embankment.

Mountains, Hills, &c.—Though of an extremely rugged surface there are no Hills in this District, or at least none of any elevation. That of Tippalachayree, along whose crest the boundary for a short distance runs, is the highest, though of very inferior elevation, nor are Thaynumkoon, Koornaad and Iappa Malle or Moondelarakod at all remarkable in this particular, though the most conspicuous summits. Indeed it may be said that all are very nearly on a level. They generally, however, fall steep (some of them particularly so) into the vallies that skirt their declivities. Some of the tops are packed, others gradually rounded off, but the summits of many are occupied by a flat Table Land that generally falls with considerable rapidity into the Vallies at its foot.

Forests, Woods, Jungles, &c.—On the sides and declivities of those low hills (Tippillachayree is the only woody one) occasional small patches of Jungle or low brush wood are seen, but they are generally bare, and all parts are almost equally desiccated. There is no large or useful Timber of any kind at least of spontaneous growth found here. The soil, however, is not unfavorable to their growth. Besides the Cocoanut and Areka, the Jack and Mangoe are very generally seen and appear to thrive uncommonly well. During the rains the whole of the uplands are clothed with a rich vegetation of course grass, which however after the Monsoon has ceased undergoes complete desiccation.

Roads, Passes and Defiles.—The whole of this tract is intersected by many excellent roads, made as tradition states, by some of the earlier Collectors of Malabar, an example it could be wished, was more generally followed—that passing thro' the Northern part of the Cochin Country unites with one from Palghaut directed on Punani, which is also connected with the above communication by another Route meeting it at the Village of Kutnad. It is unnecessary to enumerate the various secondary communications, and of the larger ones it will be sufficient to say they are broad, and except when occasionally interrupted by some of the

numerous Vallies that intersect them (and even a great number of those are passed by causeways) they are excellent, and from the nature of the ground over which they pass, a hard gravelly soil, will continue so. The surface of the Country being particularly uneven those communications are naturally subject to considerable undulation. An excellent avenue accompanies the whole of their course.

Agrarams of Bramins, Polliams, Jaghiers.—There are no Jaghiers, at least none of any consequence in this Tallook, nor any particular Establishments, for religious sects, indeed the class of Bramins do not appear to be very numerous here, certainly infinitely less so than would be seen in the same extent of Country within the Cochin or Travancore limits.

Remarkable Buildings.—An observation applicable to the number of religious Buildings, which are not here strewn with that wanton profusion observable there. There are, however, a considerable number scattered over this space, but the most remarkable have been noted, many are most agreeably situated on the summits of the low hills, and encompassed by Groves. They would not seem to be guarded by that fastidious nicety, experienced in the Countries just alluded to. The lower classes, approach their vicinity without alarm, and are scarcely ever seen avoiding them by circuitous routes, an observance so common there. With Purrunnee Christianity seems to have ended, at least here we do not meet one Church and scarcely any of that communion.

Mines, Minerals and Manufactures.—There are no Mines or Minerals and still less manufactures than even in Chowkaad. Some of the ordinary ones connected with the Produce of the Plantations are practised. To those may be added the manufacture of a fine species of Mat, very common amongst the Korawars, a low class who make them from a reed growing along the banks of the River.

Cattle.—They are of the common kind seen in the neighbouring Districts and so often enumerated. Their Description would be superfluous. They appear here however more numerous than in Chowkaad. There is no want of pasturage; Chetas (and those very rarely) are the only predatory animals met with in this tract, where even those of the chase are very limited in numbers.

Soil, Productions and Mode of Husbandry.—That of the Vallies is of a light Earth kind, sometimes having a slight mixture of fine sand. This however enters but slightly into its composition. It would not seem to be particularly fertile. Still less so is the soil of the high Grounds, which, shallow and of coarse red gravelly kind yields only indifferent Crops of indifferent Grain. The laterite is seen in large naked masses on the most elevated parts of all the heights. Rice is the Principal production. About 24,000 Acres are dedicated to raising this Grain. Gram chiefly is grown on the uplands or Perrumboo grounds. Of the Plantations Areka constitutes the chief article, the Cocoanut not amounting to more than a sixth of the Productive Trees. The Jack, Plantain and Mangoe are seen in abundance, as are the ordinary culinary Vegetables common in Cochin. On the whole tho' by no means so rich a District as that of Chowkaad (whose chief wealth consists in Cocoanuts) this, when its surface is considered, must be regarded as very productive.

Population.—The Population of Kutnad is of an unequal density being closer in the more Western parts, quitting which it is more thinly strewed. Though not equal to Chowkaad, its Population is nevertheless favorable, nor would its numbers perhaps be exaggerated in rating them at about 220 to the Square Mile. The community is separated into all the various and minute classifications common in the two Southern Countries, but differing materially in the proportions. Punani and Teeroomanashary are occupied chiefly (the former almost exclusively) by Jonaghurs. Receding Eastward, Mahomedans are not generally met with and the Population of the remaining subdivision is made up of Nairs and Teears, the former predominating. There are here but few Christians and those are only seen in the immediate vicinity of the Cochin boundary. Numbers belonging to the wretched class of Naiddees are but too frequently met with. In the condition of the higher classes inhabiting those Districts and that of the corresponding ranks in Cochin and Travancore no very material distinction is discernible, but the comparison is favorable to the lower classes, whose situation here seems greatly improved. They are

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certainly infinitely less under the control of the superior ranks, nor altogether, does the feeling of Caste appear here so active as in those Countries where the different orders are so widely separated by unconquerable prejudices. A longer intimacy would be necessary, to acquire more distinct ideas of the character of the Population here. That of the various classes will not differ materially from those of similar Ranks in Cochin and Travancore, at least as regards their domestic manners and habits. But in passing from those Countries into the Company's Provinces, it is impossible not to feel, and feeling not to regret, from other motives than those of a momentary personal inconvenience, the different reception which the European meets with in those two Districts, at least scarcely experiencing the common Offices of Civility, often (almost generally) encountering a supercilious gratuitous insolence sufficient to excite the indignation of the most forbearing.

(Signed) P. E. CONNER, Lieut.,
Assistant Surveyor-General's Department.

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Memoir of the Kutnaad District dependant on the Collectorate of South Malabar.

Divisions.	Hoblies or Subdivisions.	Moories or Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Ruined.	Stations of Reference. ⊙ Pendally Hill.	⊙ Coondoor Hill.	⊙ Koothoonaad Hill.	⊙ Koornaad Hill.	Remarks.
1			KUTNAAD DISTRICT.						
	1		*Kerakinaad Hobly.*						
		1	Ittonom		S. 81 W. 0, 5; and from Peringanoor Shaustah Covil, No. 4			S. 19 W. 1, 0¾	Center of Village.
		2	Ostroowatarrah		N. 80½ W. 0, 4¼	Ditto		S. 17 W. 0, 7	Ditto.
		3	Cheripoor		N. 31 W. 1, 5¾; and from Chathanoor Pagoda, No. 5			N. 32 E. 1, 2¾	Ditto.
		4	Peringanoor		N. 16¾ W. 0, 7¾	S. 70 W. 2, 6½	N. 89 E.	......	Shaustah Covil in Village.
		5	Chathanoor		N. 78⅓ W. 1, 4¾	S. 68 W. 4, 1½	......	......	Pagoda and Tank.
		6	Chayattiry		S. 76 W. 1, 2; and from Chathanoor Pagoda, No. 5, S. 30, E. 0, 6			...	Center of Village.
		7	Karoowatoor		S. 84¼ W. 1, 4;	Ditto.	S. 8¼ E. 0, 4	...	Principal part of Village.
		8	Akalannom		S. 79⅓ W. 2, 3⅓	......	S. 65½ E. 3, 0¾	......	Center of Village.
		9	Pallipad		S. 40 W. 1, 6¼; and from Chathanoor Pagoda, S. 14 E. 1, 6¼			......	Ditto.
		10	Tichoor		......	......	......	......	
		11	Nandianoor		From Teke Wawanoor Pagoda, No. 16		S. 77 W. 0, 6	......	Center of Village.
		12	Nagulashery		......	......	N. 89 E. 2, 3	S. 42¼ E. 3, 7¾	Principal part of Village.
		13	Vellarykanom		N. 45 W. 1, 6	S. 80 W. 3, 5	......	......	Center of Village.
		14	Valia Chalipooram		N. 41¾ W. 3, 1½	N. 31½ W. 4, 4	......	......	Pagoda North of Village.
		15	Cherria Chalipooram		N. 65½ W. 2, 5½	S. 80¾ W. 4, 7	......	......	Pagoda West of Village.
		16	Teke Wawanoor		N. 53⅓ W. 3, 6	......	N. 59 E. 2, 4¾	S. 57 E. 2, 7¾	Pagoda.
		17	Waddaka Wawanoor		From Teke Wawanoor Pagoda, No. 16		N. 37¼ W. 0, 2¼	......	
		18	Nellikattery		N. 38 W. 2, 6½; and from Teke Wawanoor Pagoda, No. 16			S. 88¼ E. 1, 2¼	Shaustah Covil S. W. of Village.
		19	Maddoye		N. 15½ W. 2, 7¾	N. 73 W. 3, 2½	......	......	Small Ungady.
		20	Nhangachoor		From Teroomittakod Pagoda, No. 25		N. 30½ W. 0, 3¾	......	Pagoda on bank of River.
		21	Irikootar		......	N. 81¼ W. 2, 1¼; and from Tiroomittakoo Pagoda, S. 15½ E. 0, 7¾			Pagoda in Village.
		22	Yerhoowangad		N. 31½ E. 1, 5	S. 72¼ W. 1, 4¾	......	......	Center of Village.
		23	Iroombookashery		From Tiroomittakod Pagoda, No. 25		S. 15¼ E. 0, 4⅓	......	Ditto.
		24	Rayamungalom		N. 20½ W. 2, 1¾; and from Tiroomittacod Pagoda, S. 35, W. 1, 2¾			......	Principal part of Village.
		25	Tiroomittakod		N. 7½ W. 3, 1½	N. 62 W. 2, 5¾	......	......	Pagoda on bank of river.
		26	Kunnanoor		From Tritala Pagoda, No. 27, S. 62 E. 1, 3½		......	......	Center of Village.
		27	Tritala		......	......	N. 25½ E. 4, 2	N. 69½ E. 2, 2	Pagoda on high road.
		28	Koddanaad		......	......	N. 40¼ E. 2, 2	S. 52⅘ E. 2, 3¼	Pagoda in Village.
	2		*Tritala Hobly.*		⊙ Koothanaad.	⊙ Koornaad.	⊙ Thaynummaad.	⊙ Iyapa Palm Tree.	
		29	Kodacherra		S. 13 E. 1, 6; and from Matoor Pagoda, No. 42, S. 12 W. 1, 2¼			......	Principal part of Village.
		30	Kahrattery		N. 8 E. 3, 2¼	N. 73¼ E. 0, 6¼	......	N. 24 E. 2, 2	Ditto.

Memoir of the Kutnaad District dependant on the Collectorate of South Malabar—continued.

Divisions.	Provertties or Subdivisions.	Moories or Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Ruined.	Stations of Reference.				Remarks.
					⊙ Koothanaad.	⊙ Koornaud.	⊙ Thaynummaud.	⊙ Iyapa Palm Tree.	
1			KUTNAAD DISTRICT—*cont.*						
	2		*Tritala Holby*—cont.						
		31	Merhatoor … … … …		S. 13 E. 1, 6 …	S. 39 E. 0, 6¾ …	……	N. 30½ E. 1, 3 …	Principal part of Village.
		32	Moddawanoor … … …		N. 7 E. 2, 0 …	……	……	N. 41 E. 1, 0⅓ …	Center of Village.
		33	Aloor … … … …		……	N. 36 E. 0, 6¼ …	S. 64 E. 2, 6¼ …	……	Principal part of Village.
		34	Chalacherry … … …		S. 45 W. 1, 6¾; and from Kawookod Pagoda, No. 36, S. 13¾ E. 1, 1 …			……	Pagoda West of Village.
		35	Allikara … … … …		S. 26½ W. 1, 1;	Ditto.	S. 57, E. 1, 2¾ …	……	Umblum North of Village.
		36	Kawookod … … … …		S. 81 W. 1, 5 …	S. 22½ W. 3, 4¼ …	S. 8 E. 5, 1¾ …	……	Pagoda.
		37	Peroomanoor … … …		N. 56½ W. 1, 2¾; and from Kawookod Pagoda, No. 25, E. 1, 1 … …			……	Center of Village.
		38	Maladeshum … … …		N. 1¼ W. 1, 2¼ …	……	……	N. 77 E. 0, 3¼ …	Umblum in Village.
		39	Peringod … … … …		S. 76½ W. 1, 5¼; and from Matoor Pagoda, No. 42, N. 86 E. 0, 7¼ …			S. 52⅓ E. 2, 4½ …	Principal part of Village.
		40	Pathoopally … … …		From Peringod, No. 39	S. 88 E. 0, 6½ …	……	……	Center of Village.
		41	Torkookad … … … …		From Koothanaad Hill Station, S. 88¾ E. 1, 4 …		……	……	Pagoda in Village.
		42	Matoor … … … …		S. 56 E. 0, 6½ …	S. 15 E. 3, 4¾ …	……	……	Pagoda.
		43	Poollacattery … … …		S. 89¾ E. 2, 0 …	……	……	S. 64 E. 2, 5¾ …	Pagoda in Village.
		44	Kutnaad … … … …		From Kutnaad Hill Station, S. 57 E. 0, 1⅝ …		……	……	Hobly Cutcherry.
		45	Patteyannad … … …		N. 16¾ E. 1, 1 …	……	……	S. 83¼ E. 0, 6¼ …	Center of Village.
		46	Kottapad … … … …		From Koornaad Hill Station, S. 11 W. 0, 6½ …		… … … …	……	Ditto.
	3		*Mookoddekatnaad Hobly.*		⊙ Sheveram Bungalow.	⊙ Thaynumkoon Hill.	⊙ Payreeacoon Hill.	⊙ Poolpacoon.	
		47	Cheyanoor … … … …		S. 27½ E. 3, 3¾; and from Pandawoor Pagoda, No. 54, S. 53 E. 2, 1½ …			……	Center of Village.
		48	Alangod … … … …		S. 21 E. 2, 5;	Ditto	S. 57¾ E. 1, 2¾ …	……	Small Pagoda.
		49	Koshokara … … … …		From Ahmettykara, No. 53, S. 25¾ E. 1, 7½; and from Pandawoor Pagoda, No. 54, S. 85½ E. 2, 7.				Center of Village.
		50	Nelichery … … … …		S. 57 E. 1, 4¼ …	……	……	S. 22 W. 3, 6½ …	Ditto.
		51	Erawakad … … … …		From Ahmettykara, No. 53, W. S. 16 E. 1, 4¾; and from Pandawoor, No. 54, E. 2, 4 … …				Ditto.
		52	Kakeddypoorram … … …		S. 44½ E. 2, 0¾; and from Pandawoor Pagoda, No. 54, N. 80 E. 1, 5½ …			……	Principal part of Village.
		53	Amettykara … … … …		N. 87 E. 1, 7½ …	S. 38 W. 3, 4¼ …	……	……	Center of Village.
		54	Pandawoor … … … …		S. 5¼ W. 1, 6¼ …	S. 45 W. 6, 0¼ …	……	……	Pagoda.
		55	Kolombee or Vullambay … …		From Pandawoor Pagoda, No. 54, S. 24½ W. 1, 2½ … … … …			……	Center of Village.
		56	Peroomooka … … … …		S. 15¾ E. 3, 0¼; and from Pandawoor Pagoda, No. 54, S. 41¼ … …			E. 1, 4¼ … …	Ditto.
						⊙ Payrumpuddapoo.	⊙ Mauranjary.	⊙ Perrempellon Tree.	
		57	Kanheeyoor … … … …		S. 1 W. 3, 7½ … …	N. 39 E. 2, 1 … …	S. 64½ E. 2, 1½ …	……	Principal part of Village.
		58	Poeddawanoor … … …		……	N. 21 E. 1, 1½ … …	S. 36 E. 1, 6½ … …	N. 75 W. 6, 2 …	Center of Village.

Memoir of the Kutnaad District dependant on the Collectorate of South Malabar—continued.

Divisions.	Proverties or Subdivisions.	Moories or Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Ruined.	Stations of Reference. ⊙ Sheveram Bungalow.	⊙ Payrumpuddapoo.	⊙ Mauranjary.	⊙ Perrempelloo Tree.	Remarks.
1			KUTNAAD DISTRICT—*cont.*						
	3		*Mookoeddekatnaad Hobly*—*cont.*						
		59	Waddakoommoory		S. 3¼ W. 3, 5¼ ...	N. 32 E. 2, 2 ...	S. 70½ E. 1, 7½ ...	......	Bagarada Pagoda.
		60	Tekoommoorry		S. 16 W. 4, 1½ ...	......	S. 40 E. 1, 2¾ ...	......	Center of Village.
		61	Nana Mooka		S. 12½ E. 4, 5¼ ...	N. 67¼ E. 2, 5¼ ...	......	N. 69½ W. 4, 2¾ ...	Principal part of Village.
		62	Kaloormi		......	N. 75 E. 1, 4½ ...	S. 44¾ E. 3, 0¼ ...	N. 79½ W. 5, 0¾ ...	Center of Village.
		63	Pallikari		S. 20¼ E. 3, 5¾ ...	N. 52 E. 3, 3¼ ...	S. 81½ E. 3, 2¾ ...	......	Pagoda North-East of Village.
		64	Kishookari		S. 25 E. 4, 4½ ...	N. 67½ E. 3, 5 ...	......	N. 58½ W. 3, 5¾ ...	Center of Village.
		65	Melmoory		......	S. 68 W. 2, 1¼; and from Keelmoory Pagoda, No. 68, S. 37 E. 0, 4¾ ...			Ditto.
		66	Mootoor		N. 14½ W. 1, 3; and from Melmoory, No. 65, S. 56 W. 0, 6¼			......	Small Covil.
		67	Werroor		N. 30 W. 1, 2; and from Keelmoory Pagoda, No. 68, S. 28¾ W. 1, 2¾ ...			......	Principal part of Village.
		68	Keelmoory		......	S. 81½ W. 2, 3 ...	S. 37½ E. 1, 2¼ ...	......	Pagoda in Village.
	4		*Teroomanashery Hobly.*			⊙ Kauladee Station.	⊙ Koornaad Station.	⊙ Kutnaad Bungalow.	
		69	Potanoor		N. 52 W. 3, 1 ...	S. 50 W. 2, 1 ...	......	......	Pagoda.
		70	Nariparramba		......	......	......	......	
		71	Matoor		......	......	......	......	
		72	Adaloor		N. 35 W. 4, 3 ...	N. 81½ W. 1, 6 ...	......	......	
		73	Tawanoor		N. 26 W. 5, 1 ...	N. 48 W. 2, 0 ...	......	......	Small Covil East of Village.
		74	Moowakara		N. 22 W. 5, 3 ...	N. 35½ W. 1, 0 ...	......	......	Small Covil on hill.
		75	Kangachery		N. 14 W. 4, 6 ...	N. 16 W. 1, 3 ...	......	......	Center of Village.
		76	Ayingale		N. 17 W. 4, 4 ...	N. 27½ W. 1, 1 ...	......	......	Ditto.
		77	Kalloor		N. 17¾ W. 4, 0 ...	N. 41 W. 0, 5 ...	......	......	Pagoda.
		78	Trippaloor		N. 25¼ W. 4, 5 ...	N. 53 W. 1, 4 ...	......	......	Ditto.
		79	Velanjery		N. 6½ W. 4, 4 ...	N. 12 E. 1, 2 ...	......	......	Ditto.
		80	Madrashiry		N. 4¾ E. 4, 2 ...	N. 51 E. 1, 4 ...	......	......	Pagoda South of Village.
		81	Trekanapooram		N. 2 E. 3, 4 ...	N. 79 E. 0, 7¼ ...	......	......	Pagoda.
		82	Kaladdykare		N. 22½ W. 2, 5 ...	S. 16 W. 0, 7 ...	......	......	Choultry in Village.
		83	Marawanjery		N. 24 W. 3, 6 ...	N. 80½ W. 0, 6 ...	......	......	Pagoda.
		84	Kaddanjery		N. 23 W. 3, 2 ...	S. 55 W. 0, 4½ ...	......	......	Center of Village.
		85	Tanddilom		N. 45½ W. 3, 4 ...	S. 63¾ W. 1, 7½ ...	......	......	Ditto.
		86	Mangattoor		N. 42¼ W. 2, 6½ ...	S. 44 W. 1, 5¼ ...	......	......	Pagoda.
		87	Koenddyar		N. 41 W. 2, 3¼ ...	S. 28½ W. 1, 5½ ...	......	......	Center of Village.
		88	Kooradde		N. 5 W. 4, 2 ...	N. 24¾ E. 1, 0 ...	......	......	Middle of Village.

Memoir of the Kutnaad District dependant on the Collectorate of South Malabar—continued.

Divisions.	Proverties or Subdivisions.	Moories or Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Ruined.	Stations of Reference. ⊙ Sheveram Bungalow.	⊙ Payreeacoon Hill.	⊙ Koornaad Station.	⊙ Kutnaad Bunglow.	Remarks.
1			KUTNAAD DISTRICT—*cont.*						
	5		*Punani Hobly.*						
		89	Angaddy		S. 89½ W. 6, 4 ...	S. 60 W. 6, 5¾ ...	......	......	Tallook Choultry
		90	Velliry		N. 88½ W. 5, 6½ ...	S. 58⅓ W. 6, 0 ...	......	......	Bazaars.
		91	Poonatirootty		N. 86 W. 5, 2¾ ...	S. 57½ W. 5, 3¾ ...	......	......	Center of Village.
		92	Pallapoorram		S. 85 W. 5, 4½ ...	S. 52 W. 6, 1 ...	......	......	Pagoda.
		93	Kaddawanaad		S. 72 W. 5, 4½; and from Tallook Cutcherry, No. S, 36½ E. 2, 1½ ...			... ...	Center of Village.
		94	Pathiaponany		S. 69½ W. 5, 7½	Ditto	S. 15 E. 2, 0½ ...	... ...	Muzjeed.
		95	Karrookatirootty		S. 78½ W. 4, 4¾ ...	S. 42 W. 5, 5½ ...	......	......	Principal part of Village.
		96	Teyengaad		S. 88¾ W. 5, 1 ...	S. 52¾ W. 5, 4¾ ...	......	......	Ditto.
		97	Erakel Manom		N. 87¾ W. 4, 4½ ...	S. 51 W. 4, 7½ ...	......	......	Ditto.
		98	Ishoowatirootty		N. 80 W. 4, 2¾ ...	S. 54¾ W. 4, 3 ...	......	......	Pagoda.
		99	Kottahtarrah		N. 76 W. 3, 7½ ...	S. 53½ W. 3, 7½ ...	......	......	Principal part of Village.
		100	Pooshampoorram		N. 86 W. 3, 7 ...	S. 46½ W. 4, 3 ...	......	......	Center of Village.
		101	Cherroowaikaro		N. 73 W. 3, 4¾ ...	S. 51 W. 3, 4¼ ...	......	......	Principal part of Village.
		102	Indara Mungalom		N. 68 W. 3, 7 ...	S. 58 W. 3, 3½ ...	......	......	Center of Village.
		103	Neydaloor		N. 70 W. 3, 1½ ...	S. 46½ W. 3, 1½ ...	......	......	Principal part of Village.
	6		*Koyekkoollynaad Hobly.*			⊙ Poalpacoon.	⊙ Payreeacoon.		
		104	Anakara		......	S. 68¼ W. 1, 6¾ ...	S. 65½ E. 3, 3¼ ...	......	Pagoda.
		105	Chedalashery		......	S. 53 W. 2, 3¼ ...	S. 53 E. 3, 5 ...	......	Center of Village.
		106	Shekkanoor		N. 33 E. 2, 2¼ ...	......	S. 55½ E. 2, 3¼ ...	......	Ditto.
		107	Nelakad		From Khandaloor Pagoda, No. 126, N. 49 E. 0, 6½			... ...	Ditto.
		108	Potteor		......	S. 63 W. 2, 4¾ ...	S. 52½ E. 3, 1½ ...	......	Ditto.
		109	Kawoopoorram		N. 55¼ E. 1, 4¼ ...	S. 59¾ W. 3, 1¾ ...	S. 41 E. 3, 1 ...	......	Pagoda.
		110	Tooyamdasum		From Talamoondde Pagoda, No. 115, N. 68½ W. 0, 6¼			......	Bazaars on high road.
		111	Eddapall		From Werrooparramba Pagoda, No. 120, S. 56¼ W. 1, 0½			......	Center of Village.
		112	Ayiakaad		S. 70½ W. 2, 0¾ ...	......	S. 17¾ W. 4, 1½ ...	......	Ditto.
		113	Ponaykara		From Werrooparramba, No. 120, S. 28 W. 0, 6¼			... ...	Ditto.
		114	Porookara		N. 77½ W. 1, 3; and from Talamoondde Pagoda, No. 115, N. 31½ E. 0, 4½			... ...	Ungandee.
		115	Talamoondde		S. 84 W. 1, 4¾ ...	......	S. 14¾ W. 3, 4½ ...	......	Pagoda.
		116	Oodinikare		N. 30 W. 0, 4¼; and from Talamoondde Pagoda, No. 115, N. 65½ E. 1, 3¾			... ...	Center of Village.
		117	Eroomapooram		N. 0, 6½; and from Khandaloor Pagoda, No. 126, N. 80 W. 1, 2¾ ...			... ...	Principal part of Village.
		118	Tewalashery		N. 2¼ E. 0, 3; Ditto No. 126, S. 82 W. 1, 2½ ...			... ...	Ditto.
		119	Poolapakara		From Werrooparramboo Pagoda, No. 129, S. 75, W. 0, 6¾			... ...	Ditto.

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Memoir of the Kutnaad District dependant on the Collectorate of South Malabar—continued.

Divisions.	Hobelies or subdivisions.	Moories or Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Ruined.	Stations of Reference. ⊙ Sheveram Bungalow.	⊙ Poolpacoon.	⊙ Payreeacoon.	⊙ Kutnaad Bungalow.	Remarks.
1			KUTNAAD DISTRICT—*cont.*						
	6		*Koyckkoollynaad Hobly*—*cont.*						
		120	Werroopparramba		N. 43 W. 1, 7¾ ...	S. 72¾ W. 3, 6¾ ...	S. 16½ W. 1, 7½ ...	......	Old Pagoda.
		121	Naddoowatton		S. 15½ W. 0, 6½; and from Talamoondde Pagoda, No. 115, S. 71 E. 1, 4			... ...	Center of Village.
		122	Nellishiry		......	......	......	......	
		123	Pookaratarrah		S. 47¼ W. 1, 4¾; and from Talamoondde Pagoda, No. 115, S. 24¾ E. 1, 0			... ...	Center of Village.
		124	Wattom Kollam		S. 52¾ E. 0, 6; and from Khandaloor Pagoda, No. 126, S. 38 W. 1, 1¼			... ...	Ditto.
		125	Kottipala		S. 55 E. 1, 5¼ ...	S. 38 W. 4, 3¾ ...	......	......	Ditto.
		126	Kandaloor		N. 68¾ E. 1, 3¼ ...	S. 54¼ W. 3, 3½ ...	S. 36½ E. 3, 3½ ...	......	Pagoda.
		127	Taykaad		N. 40 E. 0, 7½; and from Kaudaloor Pagoda, No. 126, N. 74½ W. 0, 6			... ...	Center of Village.
		128	Shookappooram		From Sheveram Bungalow Station, ⊙ S. 3½ E. 0, 2¼		......	......	Pagoda.
		129	Poorrah Moonddekaad ...		S. 83¾ E. 0, 6¼ ...	S. 51½ W. 4, 2 ...	......	......	Ditto.
		130	Kaladdytarrah		S. 17¾ E. 1, 0; and from Khandaloor Pagoda, No. 126, S. 35 W. 1, 6¼			... ...	Center of Village.
		131	Venganeecurra		S. 56½ W. 0, 7; and from Talamondde Pagoda, No. 115, S. 70¼ E. 0, 7½			... ...	Old Fort nearly Center of Village.
	7		*Paddinharreenaad Hobly.*		⊙ Koornaud Hill Station.	⊙ Thaynummaud.	⊙ Poolpacoon.	⊙ Iyapa Palm Tree.	
		132	Chekara		N. 70 W. 3, 3¾ ...	S. 60 W. 1, 3¼ ...	S. 38 E. 0, 6¼ ...	......	Center of Village.
		133	Moonddarrakad		From Pannyoor Pagoda, No. 132, S. 21½ W. 0, 5		S. 72 E. 0, 2¼ ...	......	Ditto.
		134	Pannyoor		......	N. 70¼ W. 1, 2½ ...	N. 42 E. 0, 5½ ...	......	Pagoda North of Village.
		135	Neyoor		From Thaynummaud Hill ⊙ S. 72 W. 0, 4½ ...		......	......	Pagoda in Village.
		136	Pathitarri		N. 30 W. 1, 1½; and from Odalloor Pagoda, No. 138, N. 64 E. 1, 3¼ ...			... ...	Center of Village.
		137	Malamakawa		N. 27 W. 2, 1¾ ...	N. 85 E. 1, 0½ ...	......	......	Ditto.
		138	Arakaad		N. 51 W. 1, 4¼; and from Oodalloor, No. 138, N. 48 E. 0, 7			......	Principal part of Village.
		139	Oodalloor		N. 78½ W. 1, 7¼ ...	S. 7¾ E. 1, 4¼ ...	S. 53¾ E. 2, 3 ...	......	Pagoda in Village.
		140	Koomaranelloor		S. 79½ W. 3, 3¼ ...	S. 28 W. 2, 6¾ ...	S. 9 E. 2, 4	......	Pagoda.
		141	Kaladdatoor		From Koomaranelloor Pagoda, No. 139, N. 54½ E. 0, 7½			......	Pagoda in Village.
		142	Vellatoor		Ditto N. 34¾ W. 0, 4½			......	Pagoda and Tank.
		143	Angaddy		......	S. 3¼ W. 2, 1¾; and from Koomaranelloor Pagoda, No. 139, N. 75¾ E. 1, 2.			Bazars.
		144	Koolattombaddy		S. 74½ W. 1, 4½ ...	S. 13¼ E. 2, 2¾ ...	......	......	Hobly Cutcherry.
		145	Kottapaad		S. 22 W. 1, 2¼ ...	......	......	N. 25 W. 0, 5¾ ...	Center of Village.
		146	Torhookad		S. 56½ W. 1, 5½ ...	......	⊙ Kutnaad Hill Station	N. 52¾ W. 1, 4¼ ...	Pagoda in Center of Village.
		147	Tannarakad		From Torhoocad Pagoda, No. 145, S. 20¼ W. 1, 0½		......	S. 88 W. 1, 4¾ ...	Principal part of Village.
		148	Vattishery		......	......	N. 83 W. 2, 0 ...	S. 60 W. 1, 6½ ...	Ditto.
		149	Cuppyoor		From Tannarakod, No. 146, S. 44½ W. 1, 0; and from Vattishery, No. 147, N. 81 W. 0, 5¾ ...				Pagoda in Center of Village.

Memoir of the Kutnaad District dependant on the Collectorate of South Malabar—continued.

Divisions.	Hoblies or subdivisions.	Morries of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Ruined.	Stations of Reference. ⊙ Sheveram Bungalow.	⊙ Poolpacoon.	⊙ Payreeacoon.	⊙ Kutnaad Bungalow.	Remarks.
1			KUTNAAD DISTRICT—*cont.*						
	7		*Paddinharreenaad*—cont.						
		150	Kawookod		......	......	......	......	
		151	Manarpaad		From Vattishery, No. 147, S. 33¼ W. 1, 0 ...		......	Perrumpeloa Tree ...	Center of Village.
		152	Porcokollom		......	......	......	......	
		153	Kottah		......	......	S. 40⅓ W. 4, 1 ...	N. 72 W. 1, 4⅓ ...	Small Pagoda in Center of Village.
		154	Kokoor		......	......	S. 75⅓ W. 3, 1½ ...	N. 33 W. 3, 3⅓ ...	Center of Village.
		155	Kollanoor		......	......	......	......	
		156	Teke Oodaloor		......	......	S. 61 W. 5, 0 ...	N. 70 W. 3, 2¼ ...	Pagoda S. W. East of Village.

(Signed) P. E. CONNER, Lieut.,
Assistant Surveyor-General's Department.

DESCRIPTIVE OF THE PALGHAUT TALLOOK OF MALABAR.

Situation, Extent and Boundary.—Palghaut the most South Eastern District of Malabar, is divided into two Divisions or Tallooks, denominated Tenmullapuram and Wuddamullapuram, and is bounded on the West by the Districts of Chaylayekurray and Trichoowapayroor, to the South by the ridge of Mountains defining the limit common to Shollagooddy, South East by the subdivision of Nemary, of Chittoor, to the East by the subdivision of Chittoor dependant on Cochin, South East 17 Miles by Coimbatoor, and to the North by the Ponani, Ooraaur, Nurragapolay and Kuddakuncoon, the three latter being branches of the former, and to which extent only the Survey has been carried with the exception of a part of the Munnacurra Hobly to the North of the Ponani, and forms on the whole a very irregular figure encroached on towards the East by Chittoor. To the South East the Colungode Hobly makes an indentation between Nemary, and Coimbatoor and that of Wuddakunchairy making another indent to the South West between the District of Trichoowapayroor and Nemary. Its hole Periphery measures 177 Miles and contains an area of 520 Square Miles, 103¾ Square Miles occupied by rice lands, 111¾ by dry grains, 98 by Mountains and hills to the South and 120 by the low land forests of Colungode, and Kullianykerra, the remainder by low jungle, and plain Waste slopes in the interior.

It is one of the most fertile Divisions of Malabar and extensively populated, the Dasums, are Villages are in general scattered on the verge of the rice lands, with the exception of a few Pettahs, and Gramums, the latter being numerous. The habitations are under the shade of groves, composed of the Cocoanut, Areka, Jack, and other productive trees, the Palmyra, being scattered all over the face of it, gives it the peculiar feature of a forestry Country, though in general it is plain.

The inhabitants are composed of Bramins, those of the Eastern Coast predominating, Nairs of various gradations, Vellaulers not a few, also Jonaghur Moplays, with a variety of the lower classes, that of the Teer prevailing who are the most valuable part of the community being both Agriculturist and Extractors of Toddy.

Subdivisions and Villages.—It is divided into two Divisions or Tallooks, as above stated, each under a Native Collector or Tahsildar, that to the South called Tenmullapuram, the North Wuddamullapuram about the Center of the latter lies Palghaut the Capital of the Country, the former is divided into 12, the latter into 13 Subdivisions called Hoblies composed of 150 Villages denominated Dasums the whole populous, each occupying a Medium superficies of 2 Square Miles, independant of forests and hills.

Capitals, Forts, Market and other principal Places.—Palghaut, the Capital of this portion of Malabar, is a place well known in the History of India, the Fort built of stone and lime, is a small square, each face being 200 Yards and flanked with square Bastions with an out work on the East for the defence of the Gates surrounded by a deep ditch, and Glacis and commands the surrounding plains. There are a few Guns mounted, but the carriages in a decayed state. In the interior are some tiled buildings apparently store rooms, Magazines, &c., in a ruinous state; and a reservoir of good water. The Pettah lying a short distance to the North and North West is composed of regular broad streets, the latter extensive, houses large, and those lining the road tiled. The Tahsildar's Cutcherry, and the Custom house is in the center to the right of the street in an open square. The pettah to the North called Sultanpett has a few bazars, and inhabited by people of various Castes mostly those of the Eastern Coast, to the North a good Bungalow in a garden, and opposite a large square building once a Tobacco Store house on the skirts of the field is a small Christian Church, and a house and yard of a Mr. Sayer, between the Pettahs,

and South of the high road on a plain slope is a Bungalow for the accommodation of travellers, and a couple of others in small gardens South of it; to the North East half a Mile from the Fort is a large straggling population, the Fort, Pettahs, &c., being on rising ground, and the whole surrounded by extensive rice fields, the roads communicating with it good, and most of them lined with Avenues. Within a compass of 3 Miles around the Fort, there are no less than 22 Gramums, or Bramin Villages, 6 of them extensive, the houses substantially built, streets broad and clean, the main ones East and West with Pagodas at the extremities, but more likely, at the West end; the largest and most populous is Kulpatty on the Kuddakuncoon river. On the Bank a Pagoda of some celebrity lies N.N.W. 2 Miles of the Fort composed of some broad streets at right angles, the houses roofed with tile; across a field ¾ of a Mile to the South East is a small Pagoda on the plain, celebrated for an annual festival, attended by a numerous concourse of people from the surrounding Country as is also the small Pagoda of Codumbah. For some days together, this deity being next in veneration to that of Pylney to which it is said to be connected; the village is extensive and straggling, and lies on the North bank of the Ponani South East 3½ Miles from the Capital. The Pagoda of Tirpallatur West half a Mile of the above on the opposite bank, is a celebrated large Temple, and very much venerated, Yellapooly to the East 6 Miles, Palapolay E.S.E. 3¾ Miles of the Capital are the heads of subdivisions and have each a large scattered population, a Bramin Gramum and a Pagoda. Kurringarapolay, East 1½ Miles is a compact Nair Village as is also Pudooshery E.N.E. 3¾ Miles more extensive and of note, a few Bazars line the High Road, and South across a cultivated valley a Bramin Gramum, and Pagoda, to the West of the Fort and situated within the Arms of the Rivers is Perary, Tirvullay, Kodundurrapolay, and Chendrashaygrapuram, noted for the Bramin Gramums, some of them being extensive, and small Pagodas at most of them, and in a fertile well cultivated country.

Pudoonagrum S.S.E. 6 Miles of the Capital is the next mart to Palghaut, the street wide running East and West 2½ Furlongs with an immense mixed population around, mostly of Jonaghur Moplays, who have a Mosque on the West. Elegant roads communicate with it, in all directions. To the North East, 2 Miles, of it is Palnagram. A pettah similar to the above stretches East to the Ponani; and Kuddavoy-ar, another but smaller pett, West 1⅓ Miles, has an extensive population and a couple of Bramin Gramums with Pagodas, the one to the North West called Karalapuram; a Market assembles at the above places Weekly, and Cattle are exposed for sale next to the environs of Palghaut. This is the most populous part of the Country; with Tuttamangalum of Cochin there are 4 Towns within 2 Miles of each other.

Pullavoor S.S.E. 9¾ Miles is an extensive Agraram consisting of two long streets, and to the South a large and much celebrated Pagoda within a wall enclosure, bordering the fields; to the North, is an extensive Nair population. Goodalur, on the North bank of the Colungode river S.S.E. 1½ Miles from the former, also Pullacherry, East 3 Miles, and Koonicherry North West 1¼ Mile are large straggling Villages inhabited by Vellalers. The two former have Gramums, and a few Pagodas, and situated in a fertile tract with some ridges of Black rocks, Waumullay appearing most conspicuous.

Pullunchattanur, South West 4½ Miles of Palghaut, is the head of a Subdivision, there is a Gramum at it, and few tanks, and surrounded by a Nair population.

Tenkoorchy S.S.W. 4 Miles of the above is noted for its population and a Pagoda in a Grove of teak trees. To the South of it is Vellyan Chattanur, a close wealthy Nair population, and some good tanks, and a Mile South of it again is Vellayanur another Bramin Gramum.

To the West of Pullunchattanur lies the Subdivisions of Kuliman and Shoolanoor. The Country is exclusively wild and rugged, population much scattered on the borders of the cultivated Vallies which are, however, extensive; the only places worthy of notice in this tract is Kutanoor, a long street composed of the houses of Vellalers and Lubbays who are occupied in weaving. Poolymullay Mautur and Chembrakolum have each a Gramum.

Yeldaturra, W.N.W. 6 Miles from Palghaut, and lying within the confluence of the principal arms of the Ponani, is the residence of a Rajah, and a Gramum to the West of it, both on a slope towards the Northern Arm. Munnakurry, on the high Western road, to the North of the Ponani, West 10½ Miles from Palghaut, is noted for a few ruined forts on the heights commanding the road, also a few bazars on the left South West, ½ Mile. On the borders of a field is the Residence of a Rajah of this place, a Pensioner. The Rajah of Callicut has a house on the left of the road in a mud inclosure. Some of his dependants reside at it in charge of lands he possesses in this vicinity.

Colungode, a Subdivision is one of the first places of consequence next to the Capital from which it lies S.S.E. 10½ Miles. It is an extensive straggling place with a large population of Natives of the other Coast, some Bramins, and a few Nairs. The Rajah resides at the West extremity. To the East on the left of the road is a square Fort in ruins. There are no less than six Agrarams dependant on it, and a couple with extensive streets, clean and broad with generally a Pagoda at them. Punnacautoor, and Pyalur 2 and 3 Miles to the South West have each a Gramum, and a mixed population skirting the fields.

Anamary, 2 Miles to the East, an hamlet, is a timber station on the left bank of the river, inhabited by Waddars, and other individuals employed in that department.

Wuddavanur North 1¾ Miles of Colungode is one extensive Village scattered over a surface of 4 Square Miles, the principal part of it being a few Bazars and Merchants' Houses on the road to Palghaut; the Country around Colungode comprehending but a few Villages, is fertile, and highly cultivated, and the Palmyra crowning the whole confined to the South by the Mass of Mountains falling abruptly into the plains, to the East by forest extending 10 Miles to the limit of Coimbatoor, and through it two good roads pass to Anamulla.

Allatur, considered the Capital of the Tenmullapuram Division, is only remarkable for the Tallook Cutcherry being held at it, and a small street of Bazars lining the road. It is situated South East 11½ Miles from Palghaut, surrounded by extensive rice lands, with a fine river flowing to the North of it, to the South a long remarkable hill conspicuous from its being alone on the plain.

Koonishary E.N.E. 2¼ Miles of Allatur, and Capital of a Subdivision is noted for two Gramums and the residence of a petty chief. Perincolum E.S.E., 1½ Miles, is the most considerable Bramin Agraram in this vicinity, the streets broad, the houses lining them neat and about it are two capacious reservoirs. The Pagoda of Tripallur, North East ¾ of a Mile, on the South of the Colungode river is celebrated for its sanctity.

Wuddakaturra South East 3 Miles Capital of a Subdivision, and remarkable for a Gramum with a temple at each extremity, an Angady of Moplays, and a small Romo-Syrian Church to the South West, the only edifice of the kind in the Country. To the North East ¾ of a Mile near the river, and South of the road is a Buggawaddy temple, and large reservoir opposite it. It is of some celebrity. Pandoor 4¾ Miles to the West of Allatur, is only remarkable for two Bramin Gramums, a few small Pagodas and reservoirs.

Ooyacaad North 1½ Mile of Wuddakkunchairy is Capital of a Subdivision, its population chiefly of Nairs, skirting the borders of the fields, and a Gramum of Bramins, as has also Reshynadarmungalum West 1¼ Mile, and Poodoocode 2¼ Miles W.N.W. of it has a Gramum, and a street of weavers on the North of it.

Wuddakunchairy South East 5¼ Miles of Allatur is the Capital of a Subdivision. Several roads communicate at it, is populous, and consists of a cross line of bazars, and is the station of a Chowkey, the inhabitants are Comatties and Chetties. South ¼ of a Mile of it is a Bramin Gramum, and a Pagoda, at the North end, and one on the South. Bordering the fields to the South East about a Mile are two Gramums called Kercunnachairy, and Kurmanachairy, and South ¾ of a Mile of the latter are two small Pagodas in the scattered Village of Mooluacode.

Mungalum, on the road North East of it 1½ Mile, is remarkable for two Gramums, and a Nair population skirting the fields. The Pagoda of Unjymoorty at it is celebrated.

Modapalur, a populous Nair Village lies East $2\frac{1}{2}$ Miles, a few Bramins reside on the West of the Pagoda, on the road to the Eastward. Chittancherry 2 Miles East of the former is populous, and the inhabitants consist of Nairs, Chetties, and Lubbays, the houses scattered and skirt the borders of the fields.

The Southern portion of the Wuddakunchairy Subdivision, as well as the Eastern and Southern parts of Colungode, consists of forests, and Mountains inhabited by a race of the hill tribe called Cawders. A little beyond the populated tracts in the forests towards the hills, are extensive sheets of rice land, and at their borders some Kullums or Granaries which belong to a few Rajahs, or Chiefs. With the exception of these two Divisions, the Country to the North of them, and up to the Ponani is in general plain, and fertile, consisting almost of an equal division of plain slopes and rice lands, which in most parts is overrun with the Palmyra.

Rivers, Dams and Canals.—The Ponani is the only river of consequence in the Country, and is formed by the following branches, the Wurrut, and the Cora to the East, rise in Coimbatoor, the former passes thro' Chittoor, and meandering through forest, joins the latter 2 Miles East of Pooduchairy (it is here called the Nurragapolay) which winds in a deep sandy bed and N.N.W. 6 Miles receives the Kuddakuncoon river on the right bank, which, impels it South West 3 Miles in a wide bed bold banks Culpaty on the left, it then winds almost West and direct, turns and forms a junction with the Southern Arm after a course of 5 Miles. The Southern arm, or the Annamulla river, enters the District East of Palnagrum, flows North in a deep bed 3 Miles, winds W.N.W. 4 Miles, Kodumbah on the right receives a stream of the same name on its right bank, rising in the Chittoor division, flows West 7 Miles to the above junction. The river proceeds almost West, and straight $5\frac{1}{2}$ Miles—Palghaut on the right, receives the Kunnady a small stream on the left, it then runs winding North West 6 Miles, and forms the grand confluence, West half a Mile of Yeddaturra with gradual windings, bed 300 Yards wide and sandy, it flows gently in a general South West course 7 Miles. Munnacurray on the right, receives a large stream on the left at an arm, and rising in the Tenkoorchy Subdivison, flowing West 13 Miles to the river, which follows the same course, and defines the limit with Cochin. The Colungode river is formed by the Davanur, and Meengairy todes and have their sources in Koochmulla, the former meandering through forest for 12 Miles, as also the latter for 9 Miles, form a junction in forest 7 Miles East of Colungode. The river flows West 2 Miles South West 2 Miles and receives the Oolaga tode from the Mountains on its left, and impells it North West $1\frac{1}{4}$ Mile, and receives the Vitchyparay tode on the right bank impelling it West $1\frac{1}{2}$ Mile to Anamaray on the left bank, and turns sharp to the North, then again West with several devious windings for 6 Miles (Colungode on the left) turns South West a Mile, again West 4 Miles partly defines the limit with Nemary Goodalur on the right bank. To the South of it the Mullapoya river joins it running a course of 10 Miles winding W.N.W. and rises in the Southern Mountains; the river considerably winding North West $5\frac{1}{2}$ Miles then W.N.W. 8 Miles winding in a broad sandy bed, rocks at intervals, receives the Wudakkunchairy river, on the left impells it Northerly, and enters the Chaylayokurray District.

The Modapalur enters the District S.S.E. $1\frac{1}{4}$ Mile of Chittancherry winds West 4 Miles, receives the Wolypara from the Southern Mountains, impells it W.N.W. $1\frac{1}{2}$ Mile, where it receives on its left bank the combined waters of the Kullianykurray, Karingium tode and Chittar rivers, which impells the river, now called the Wuddakunchairy, N.N.W. 3 Miles W.N.W. $1\frac{3}{4}$ Miles winding, and receives a hill stream on its left, then North and North West 4 Miles with several devious windings discharges itself into the Colungode. Most of the rivers run in narrow sandy beds, banks bold, at interval rocky. In most of them Timber is floated during the periodical rains, filling with every heavy shower, and descends with great velocity to the Ponani.

Lakes, Tanks and Reservoirs.—Tanks are numerous all over the Country. Most of them situated at the head of vallies are small; a few of note are about the Capital, Kuringarapully and Vellian Chattanur, and some in the Colungode Hobly, the largest of them not half a mile in circumference. There are also a great

number of reservoirs, those of note for size, and faced with stone are a few in the vicinity of Pagodas. Wells are sunk all about the habitations, water from them in frequent use, which about the central parts, during warm weather is excessively brackish.

Mountains and Hills.—The Southern, and longest portion of the Southern Subdivision of Wuddakunchairy, and Colungode is occupied by Mountainous ridges. That lofty ridge 7 Miles to the South displays many conspicuous tops, such as Vellatmoody, Coombunchairy hill and Ponmulla. Between the two latter the Poolyvetcha pass, which as well as the above tops, define the Southern limit with Cochin. Ridges from them slope down to the N.N.E. and North West into the plains forming extensive Vallies, the whole covered with wood, containing quantities of Teak, some Black Wood and Anjely as do the lower and intricate ridges in forest from South to North West up to the Cochin limit, intersected by numerous mountain streams, flowing some towards the North and others towards the West.

The Colungode Mountains, and forests are very extensive occupying a square area of 117 Square Miles, the Mountains are lofty towards the North. The ridge running from West to East is a perfect wall, and falls abruptly towards the plain on the North, to the South it slopes off into ridges, and low tables overrun with wood. Among them the Cawders, a horde of hill people, wander about having no settled habitation. The highest portion of this region is denominated Agamulla and the most prominent point is Coomlangoody, a ridge with three tops commanding a view of the low Country of Malabar, and the Western plains of Coimbatoor. It becomes gradually lower, and the high ridge ends with Koochmulla, a lofty rocky peak like a spire. To the South Vengolymulla a lower ridge running East defines the limit with Cochin. To the East Pundarum a lofty Mountain with several ridges sloping from its summit defines the limit of Coimbatoor on the East: Between it and Koochmulla is a good and easy pass up this Mountainous tract, which is in general low ridges intersected by streams which incline to the South West, the whole space covered with lofty wood, the Teak growing in great luxuriance all about, and the Bamboos confined to the sides of the streams: The flat forests to the East of Colungode is composed of a variety of Timber trees and a large share of teak, but of smaller dimensions, Bamboos intermixed, but grow more luxuriantly on the sides of streams by which this portion is intersected. Black flat rocks running in ridges from East to West are numerous in the forest and at the base of the Mountains. The most conspicuous is Kurdyparay, about the center of this wild region. The Shoolanur Subdivision to the North West—though the vallies are cultivated the slopes composed of rocky ridges is overrun with a low thick forest, but affords no valuable timber to the North West. 3 Miles from Palghaut are two low green ridges with many tops and some brushwood at their bases. A few are crowned with black rock, the highest is Koorchymulla, and to the East, half a Mile, of it, is a top with a small Pagoda on its Summit. To the North and South East of Pullacherry are several ridges of black rocks, the largest, and highest being Wanmulla, flat at the summit; and to the North and East of Pullavoor are many running in ridges to Taloor, a square high-peaked rock. To the East Cotamulla, a woody hill, half a Mile to the East of Kakoor, appears to have been fortified. In the center is the ruins of a temple. Pericoon to the South West is a large green ridge, conspicous for some large trees, on its summit, lies South of the Village, from whence it derives its name, and a few rocks in ridges to the West of Ramashery towards the East are the only unconnected eminences in the Country. That tract through which the Cora, and Wurret Aur meander before they form a junction is overrun with wood which contains some Teak, and in it are a couple of Yermakul puddies. A little sprinkling of low jungle on some of the heights in the interior is to be seen, but to no extent. The Palmyra appears to grow in much luxuriance both on the slopes, and rice lands, and appear from the regularity of the distance of the trees from each other, that they must have been planted.

Agrarams, Polliams and Jaghiers.—This portion of Malabar is not very famous for celebrated Temples, a few about the Capital and Culpaty, that of Kodumbah and some to the South, but that at Pullavoor is the most celebrated. Bramins form a very large part of the population, and most of them reside in Gramums, or

Agrarams being regular small towns laid out in streets, some of them extensive and the houses substantially built. Of these there are no less than sixty scattered over the face of the Country. Many of them are said to possess lands but the generality hold them on various prevailing tenures.

Roads, Passes and Defiles.—This portion of Malabar, notwithstanding the natural unevenness of the ground, is intersected by a variety of good roads having the advantage of being lined with avenues on the slopes, &c. The high road from the West passing Munnacurray, a few ruined forts at it on the heights on either side, descends steep to cultivation, and crosses the Ponani River, 6 Furlongs bed sandy 300 Yards wide, then over rice lands, and plain slopes at intervals, descends to Poodoor, a few Bazars, 5 Miles; across here the Southern arm of the Ponani, bed sandy 200 Yards wide, and high banks, proceeds East on a rather flat surface fields and slopes intervening, enters the Pettah of Palghaut 5 Miles passing a field (a Bungalow 300 Yards on the right) enters Sultanpett. It continues East along rice fields, jungly slopes on the left to a Pagoda 2½ Miles (a road strikes off to the South-East) continues passing fields and plain slopes to Poodusherry, a few Bazars on the road 1¾ Miles, then North East through fields, 6 Furlongs, crosses the Nurragapolay river 100 Yards wide, bed sandy. It then passes over a level through low jungle to Tirwalinda Chattrum and Bannian tree, 2 Miles, and enters the forest. The road from Trichoowapayrur on the West, on passing the Shoreyaur, winds West to Vamamparay, a rock defining the limit, runs East over uneven ground, crosses two streams, the whole through high forest, and passing a rice field a Mile enters Wuddakunchairy 7 Miles; passes N.E. ¾ of a Mile, and crosses its river banks steep, beds 100 Yards wide, and sandy rice fields, and slopes intervening, to Mungalum on the left, passes between hills, then on slopes crosses a field East to Allatoor, a Bazar and Cutcherry, 5 Miles; the road, East 1½ Mile, passes the Colungode river bed, sandy 130 Yards wide, banks bold (a road here towards the East). The main road North East passes Yermaur on the right and crosses a deep nulla, 2 Miles; then between black rocks, and fields on the left, descends, passes fields and slopes through Kolilmanum to Poodoocode, crosses a stream to Cunnanur 5 Miles, ascends and winds on a slope through Kuddacoorchy, descends in fields to a rivulet 1¼ Mile, passes through fields, and crosses the Ponani river 1 Mile; bed sandy 250 Yards wide, banks bold, Tirivulla Gramum on the right, winds again through fields, and joins the main road, a Mile West of Palghaut. This road will not admit of wheel carriages from the difficulties occasioned by the rice fields and the rivulets running in them, over which are temporary Wooden bridges in a bad state. Another Mercantile road from Wuddakunchairy East, crosses two rivers, narrow beds, banks bold, to Modapalur, a Pagoda on the left 2¾ Miles, passes Thekkacurra and through a pass to Wuddakuturray runs North East and crosses the Colungode river 5 Miles, then South of Coonychairy to Paracolum 2 Miles (a road here to the North) continues N.N.E. through rugged ground, descends and crosses the Vembalur rivulet 2 Miles, ascends passes through Elenoor over heights to Kodavoyur 3 Miles, a Bazar and populous village, passes East to Pudoonagrum 2 Miles, a considerable mart, to Tuttamungalum 1 Mile; a road strikes off from the high road 2 Miles East of Munnacurray, proceeds South East by Matur Tunneerunkad, winds South of Tenkoorchy, and communicates with Kodavoyar, Pudoonagram, and Palnagrum. Another good road from the Capital proceeds separately to Pudoonagrum and Palnagrum, and from thence to Colungode S.S.E., also S.S.W. across the river *viâ* Tenkoorchy, Villian Chattamur to Purracolum. Cattle traverse the whole of the above roads with the comfort of an avenue, under the shade of which they as well as the traveller pursue their way, but are often impeded during the rains, when the fields become inundated, and the streams and rivers swelled.

A good Bullock road enters Colungode from the West, proceeds through it East to Annamarry, 2¼ Miles, and crosses the river, which it again does four several times through forest, passing the ruins of a small fort (Modulmuddu) to Coopaudy Chattrum, 8½ Miles, a tiled Choultry. It then inclines South East winding, leaves the fortress ½ a Mile on the right and proceeds to the Town of Annamulla 8 Miles, and will almost admit of Wheel carriages. Another road crosses the river North of Colungode, and keeps North of it, forms the limit with Chittoor, and joins a road

already described in Chittoor at Velliamut. An inferior one strikes off from Annamarce South East through forest also to Chummanumpuddy, a hill hamlet, and thence to Annamulla, 17 Miles. A path from the latter place East winds round the Base of the hills, and ascends the Ponpatan pass, an easy one, West, then between hills in lofty forest South West, crossing the Taka tode three several times, reaches the Cauderpuddy, a hill hamlet, the path good. In its circuit from Colungode it measures 24 Miles and is only 10 Miles in a direct line.

Remarkable Buildings.—Those worthy of notice have been treated of in the description of places they are at; the fort at the Capital is the only remarkable building. Some of the Gramums and Marts contain well built houses and tiled, the Pagodas are all after the Malliallum taste. With one exception, that of Codumbah, distinguished by a small spire, the houses of the inhabitants are built with mud, thatched with the Palmyra or Brab leaf and straw, affording very inferior accommodation, and comfort to the houses of their neighbours in the West.

Mines, Minerals and Manufactures.—The former is almost unknown in the Country. Iron ore is found in the beds of the smaller rivers intermixed with sand, and small quantities smelted on the banks of the Colungode river in the forest (it is an article of import). The manufactures are confined to some Cloths of various texture, in general coarse. Napkins and Table Cloths are made in the neighbourhood of the Capital, as also Mats of a fine and coarse quality, some Earthernware and Jaggery, and Arrack from the juice of the Palmyra.

Cattle and other Animals.—The Cows and Bullocks are rather diminutive, but superior to those in the West, they are not however very numerous. Buffaloes as usual strong, and both are yoked to the plough. Goats and Sheep are not many, and do not thrive, they are in general drove in from Coimbatoor. The animals of the forest are the Elephant, Tyger, Buffaloe, Elk, Deer and the Hog; the former a troublesome Animal; and during the rains visit the plains with the express purpose of committing depredations on the fields, and productive trees, as the Cocoanut and Areka. Some of them are taken in pits and tamed.

Soil and Production.—The soil of the plains is in general a mixture between red and brown, with a portion of gravel and laterite on the higher slopes, that on the surface in the woods, and hills inclines to a black vegetable mould, and is well calculated for the growth of dry grains. The principal production is paddy of various sorts, next dry grains, Gram and Beans, a small quantity of Cocoanut, and Areka, some Sugarcane, Yams and various roots, Cucumbers, Melons, Pumpkins and all kinds of Vegetable for culinary purposes, a great display of which is made on the Market day in the Pettah of Palghaut.

(Signed) B. S. WARD, Lieut.,
Assistant Surveyor-General's Department.

Memoir of the Survey of the Palghaut District comprising the Wuddamalepooram and Tenmalepooram Tallooks of South Malabar.

Tallooks or Divisions.	Hoblies or Subdivisions.	Dasums or Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Ruined.	Stations of Reference. ⊙ Palghaut N.W. Angle of Fort.	⊙ Perincoon Hill.	⊙ Waumulla Hill.	⊙ Koorchymale.	Remarks.
			PALGHAUT DISTRICT.						
1			WUDDAMALEPOORAM.						
	1		*Agatiturrah Hobly.*						
		1	Agatiturrah		......	......	......	......	
		2	Poothyshery		......	......	......	......	
		3	Kottikaad		......	......	......	......	
		4	Kaddakakoonom		......	......	......	......	
	2		*Peruvembah Hobly.*						
		5	Peruvembah		S. 19 E. 4, 0 ...	N. 70 E. 5, 3 ...	N. 18 E 4, $5\frac{1}{2}$ ...	......	Pagoda.
		6	Tunnyshery		......	N. 64 E. 4, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ...	N. $2\frac{3}{4}$ E. 4, 4 ...	......	Umblem.
	3		*Palahvoor Hobly.*						
		7	Palahvoor		......	S. 11 E. 3, 5 ...	S. 72 W. 3, 0 ...	......	Pagoda and Agraram.
		8	Kudaloor		......	S. $12\frac{1}{2}$ E. 5, 0 ...	S. $43\frac{3}{4}$ W. 2, $7\frac{1}{4}$ ...	......	Agraram.
	4		*Tenkoorshy Hobly.*						
		9	Tenkoorshy		......	N. 50 E. 2, 6 ...	N. 19 W. 4, $5\frac{1}{2}$ ...	......	Pagoda.
		10	Vullayanchatanoor		......	N. 64 E. 1, $7\frac{1}{2}$ ...	N. $28\frac{3}{4}$ W. 4, 0 ...	......	Center of Village.
							⊙ Koorchymale.	⊙ Waumulla.	
		11	Kuddakoorshy		......	N. $32\frac{1}{4}$ E. 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ...	......	N. $17\frac{1}{2}$ W. 5, 7 ...	Center of Village.
		12	Kullaputty		......	N. 23 E. 1, $5\frac{1}{2}$ ...	......	N. $35\frac{3}{4}$ W. 5, 1 ...	Ditto.

Memoir of the Survey of the Palghaut District comprising the Wuddamalepooram and Tenmalepooram Tallooks of South Malabar—continued.

Tallooks or Divisions.	Hoblies or Subdivisions.	Dasums or Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Ruined.	Stations of Reference. ⊙ Palghaut N.W. Angle of Fort.	⊙ Perincoon Hill.	⊙ Koorchymale.	⊙ Waumulla Hill.	Remarks.
			PALGHAUT DISTRICT—*cont.*						
1			WUDDAMALEPOORAM—*cont.*						
	5		*Pullun Chatanoor Hobly.*						
		13	Pullun Chatanoor		S. 70 W. 4, 4½ ...	N. 7 W. 4, 0½ ...	......	......	Agraram and Pagoda.
		14	Veshuvellum		S. 74½ W. 3, 7½ ...	......	......	......	Center of Village.
		15	Kuddalakoorshy		S. 66 W. 3, 0 ...	......	S. 2 W. 2, 5½ ...	......	Ditto.
		16	Cunnanoor		S. 53 W. 3, 7 ...	......	S. 7 W. 3, 6½ ...	......	Ditto.
		17	Poothookode		S. 52 W. 4, 1 ...	......	S. 9 W. 4, 1 ...	......	Ditto.
		18	Kuddakoorishy		S. 66 E. 3, 0 ...	......	S. 1 W. 3, 2 ...	......	Ditto.
		19	Kunnady		S. 35 W. 2, 0 ...	......	S. 18 E. 3, 6 ..	......	Pagoda.
	6		*Kavulpad Hobly.*						
		20	Kavulpad		......	......	......	......	
		21	Pullikod		......	......	......	......	
		22	Mannoor		......	......	......	......	
		23	Ooddoowangaad		......	......	......	......	
		24	Neehypelly		......	......	......	......	
	7		*Yellapooly Hobly.*			⊙ Waumulla.		⊙ Perincoon Hill.	
		25	Yellapooly		S. 80 E. 6, 0 ...	N. 38 E. 9, 6 ...	......	......	Center of Village.
		26	Ramashery		S. 88 E. 5, 5¼ ...	N. 35 E. 10, 0 ...	......	......	Ditto.
		27	Vanegoody		E. 5, 6½ ; and from Yellepooly, No. 25, N. 14 W. 0, 4		...	......	Large house.
		28	Pullatery		S. 83½ E. 4, 1 ...	N. 28 E. 8, 7 ...	......	......	Center of Village.
		29	Tirrupalatoor		S. 55 E. 2, 4 ...	......	......	N. 54 E. 7, 1½ ...	Pagoda.
		30	Taynare		S. 83½ E. 7, 3 ...	N. 45 E. 10, 3¼ ...	......	......	Center of Village.
		31	Koodumbah		S. 63 E. 3, 2 ..	......	......	N. 58 E. 7, 6 ...	Pagoda.
		32	Yennapadum		S. 75½ E. 4, 5 ...	......	......	N. 61 E. 9, 3 ...	Agraram.
	8		*Kodowayoor Hobly.*						
		33	Kodowayoor		......	S. 6 W. 3, 0 ...	S. 23¾ E. 7, 3 ...	N. 84 E. 4, 0 ...	Choultry.
		34	Etanoor		......	N. 25½ W. 2, 4 ...	......	S. 83 E. 2, 5 ...	Center of Village.

Memoir of the Survey of the Palghaut District comprising the Wuddamalepooram and Tenmalepooram Tallooks of South Malabar—continued.

Tallooks or Divisions.	Hobblies or Subdivisions.	Dasums or Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Ruined.	Stations of Reference.				Remarks.
					⊙ Palghaut N.W. angle of Fort.	⊙ Waumulla.	⊙ Koorchymale.	⊙ Perincoon Hill.	
			PALGHAUT DISTRICT—*cont.*						
1			WUDDAMALEPOORAM—*cont.*						
	8		*Kodowayoor Hobly*—cont.						
		35	Mungaloor		......	N. 59½ W. 3, 7½ ...	......	S. 25 E. 0, 5¼ ...	Center of Village.
		36	Vembaloor		......	N. 52 W. 2, 3 ...	S. ½ E. 7, 7½ ...	......	Choultry.
		37	Vellayanoor		......	N. 39 W. 3, 3 ...	......	N. 88 E. 1, 4½ ...	Agraram.
		38	Perincoon		From Vellayanoor, No. 37	... ...	N. 78¾ W. 1, 3½ ...	N. 28 E. 0, 3 ...	Center of Village.
		39	Pullacheny		......	S. 26½ E. 0, 5¼ ...	......	......	Pagoda.
		40	Kakoor		......	N. 45 W. 1, 3½ ...	S. 9½ E. 8, 7 ...	......	Center of Village.
	9		*Copum Hobly.*						
		41	Copum		N. 43¾ W. 0, 7½ ...	N. 3½ W. 9, 0 ...	S. 67 E. 2, 1¼ ...	N. 26 E. 7, 0 ...	Cutcherry.
		42	Kunnanoor		From Palghaut N.W. Angle of Fort, N. 69½ E. 0, 5		... ...	... ...	Center of Village.
		43	Kuringarapoly		S. 82 E. 1, 5 ...	......	......	N. 45 E. 7, 5 ...	Ditto.
		44	Yakara		From Palghaut N.W. Angle of fort		... ...	S. 20 W. 0, 5 ...	Ditto.
		45	Pootoor		N. 15 E. 1, 4 ...	......	S. 88¼ E. 3, 0 ...	......	Ditto.
		46	Cullapally		N. 46 E. 2, 3 ...	......	N. 88½ E. 4, 2 ...	......	Ditto.
		47	Murredurracode		N. 70 E. 2, 7½ ...	......	S. 85¼ E. 5, 3½ ...	......	Ditto.
		48	Milmoory		} In common with that of Copum, No. 41		... ...	... ...	{ Cutcherry.
		49	Keelmoory						{ Center of Village.
	10		*Wuddakunterra Hobly,*			Billwamale Hill.		⊙ Yeddumulla Rock.	
		50	Wuddakunterra		N. 35 W. 1, 2 ...	......	S. 75 E. 2, 0 ...	......	Agraram.
							⊙ Vullycode Male.		
		51	Perary		N. 77½ W. 0, 7½ ...	S. 53½ E. 2, 1 ...	......	......	Pagoda and Agraram.
		52	Kodundurrapoly		N. 81 W. 3, 4 ...	S. 44½ W. 1, 2 ...	......	......	Ditto.
		53	Kullakad		From Koorchymale, ⊙ N. 81, W. 0, 4½	...	......	......	Center of Village.

Memoir of the Survey of the Palghaut District comprising the Wuddamalepooram and Tenmalepooram Tallooks of South Malabar—continued.

Tallooks or Divisions.	Hoblies or Subdivisions.	Dasums or Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Ruined.	Stations of Reference. ⊙ Palghaut N. W angle of Fort.	⊙ Billwamale Hill.	⊙ Vullycodemale.	⊙ Yedmulla Rock.	Remarks.
			PALGHAUT DISTRICT—*cont.*						
1			WUDDAMALEPOORAM—*cont.*						
	10		*Wuddakunturra Hobly*—cont.						
		54	Ayanicaad		From Pullun Chatanoor,	No. 13, N. 22 W. 2, 2 ...	S. 9 W. 3, 0 ...	......	Poodoor Bazars.
		55	Tunnirangaad		Ditto.	S. 80 W. 1, 2 ...	S. 10 W. 5, 3 ...	......	Principal part of Village.
		56	Chenganoor		Ditto.	S. 76 W. 2, 3½ ...	S. 19½ W. 6, 0 ...	......	Pagoda.
	11		*Kongaad Hobly.*						
		57	Kongaad		......	......	......	......	
		58	Eshakattery		......	......	......	......	
		59	Kanjeekollum		......	......	......	......	
		60	Cheraya		......	......	......	......	
		61	Koonddallashery		......	......	......	......	
		62	Vattakari		......	......	......	......	
		63	Tripalarmoonddah		......	......	......	......	
		64	Alangaad		......	......	......	......	
		65	Peringod		......	......	......	......	
		66	Munnoor		......	N. 23¾ E. 4, 5 ...	S. 61 W. 7, 7½ ...	S. 67 E. 0, 5 ...	Pagoda.
		67	Kellukumpooram		......	N. 33½ E. 4, 7 ...	......	S. 70 E. 1, 3½ ...	Principal part of Village.
		68	Taddookashery		......	......	......	......	
		69	Kollashery		......	......	......	......	
		70	Wuddashery		......	......	......	......	
		71	Poothanoor		......	......	......	......	
		72	Munnoortenoor		......	......	......	......	
		73	Pareddycoonom		......	......	S. 78 W. 8, 7½ ...	S. 16¾ W. 1, 0 ...	Principal part of Village.
					⊙ Billwamale Hill.	⊙ Vullycodemale.	⊙ Yedamulla Rock.	⊙ Wanmullay.	
		74	Nagharypooram		N. 35 E. 4, 0 ...	......	S. 41 E. 1, 1 ...	......	Principal part of Village.
		75	Mamkoorshy		......	......	......	......	
		76	Chammoogom		......	......	......	......	
		77	Eddaturrah		N. 66½ E. 9, 4 ...	S. 33½ W. 1, 7 ...	S. 85 E. 7, 3 ...	......	Pagoda and Palace.
		78	Oodanoor		N. 65 E. 8, 3 ...	......	S. 81½ E. 6, 3 ...	......	Principal part of Village.
		79	Chembracholum		N. 73 E. 7, 7 ...	......	S. 71½ E. 6, 4 ...	......	Agraram.

Memoir of the Survey of the Palghaut District comprising the Wuddamalepooram and Tenmalepooram Tallooks of South Malabar—continued.

Tallooks or Divisions.	Hoblies or Subdivisions.	Dasums or Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Ruined.	Stations of Reference. ⊙ Billwamale Hill.	⊙ Vullycodemale.	⊙ Yedamulla Rock.	⊙ Waumullay.	Remarks.
			PALGHAUT DISTRICT—*cont.*						
			WUDDAMALEPOORAM—*cont.*						
1	11		*Kongaad Hobly*—cont.						
		80	Mautoor		In common to that of No. 143 of Tenmalepuram		...	......	Agraram.
		81	Tachanguad		N. 81½ E. 10, 0½ ...	S. 4 E. 3, 7½ ...	......	......	Principal part of Village.
		82	Eddaturrah Tainoor		In common to that of No. 149 of Tenmalepuram		...	......	Ditto.
		83	Vullycode		N. 66½ E. 11, 3 ...	S. 38 E. 1, 0 ...	......	......	Ditto.
		84	Knaboor		N. 57 E. 9, 4½; and from Eddaturrah, No. 77.		......	N. 24½ W. 1, 4½ ...	Pagoda.
	12		*Polpooly Hobly.*						
		85	Polpooly		S. 68 E. 4, 6 ...	N. 65 E. 9, 0 ...	......	N. 36 E. 7, 7 ...	Agraram.
		86	Punnayoor		S. 51 E. 5, 6½ ...	N. 76½ E. 8, 4 ...	......	N. 45 E. 6, 4½ ...	Ditto.
		87	Palatooly		......	N. 80½ E. 7, 4½ ...	......	N. 45 E. 5, 3½ ...	Center of Street.
		88	Tacharak		S. 43 E. 2, 7¼ ...	N. 59 E. 6, 5 ...	......	......	Principal part of Village.
		89	Perinyala		......	N. 76 E. 6, 4 ...	......	N. 32¼ E. 5, 0 ...	Agraram.
		90	Olashery		S. 51⅓ E. 3, 5 ...	N. 63½ E. 7, 3⅓ ...	......	......	Principal part of Village.
		91	Knashery		S. 12 E. 2, 3 ...	N. 53 E. 5, 3 ...	......	......	Center of Village.
2			TENMALEPURAM.		⊙ Allatoor Hill.			⊙ Ponemulla Hill.	
	13		*Wurrakunchairy Hobly.*						
		92	Wurrakunchairy		S. 54½ W. 3, 7½ ...	......	N. 67½ E. 7, 5⅓ ...	N. 3 E. 7, 3 ...	Chowkey.
		93	Mangalum		S. 66 W. 2, 3¾ ...	......	......	N. 9½ E. 8, 6 ...	Agraram.
						⊙ Billwamale Hill.	⊙ Ponemale Hill.	⊙ Modulmale.	
		94	Kerenchairy		S. 40½ W. 3, 4½; and from Wurrakunchairy, No. 92		... ...	S. 64 E. 1, 0 ...	Agraram.
		95	Madapaloor		S. 19 W. 2, 2	Ditto	... ...	N. 86 E. 2, 4 ...	Pagoda on Road.
		96	Vundully		S. 11 W. 3, 4	Ditto	... ...	S. 67½ E. 2, 6½ ...	Achen's house.

Memoir of the Survey of the Palghaut comprising the Wuddamalepooram and Tenmalepooram Tallooks of South Malabar—continued.

Tallooks or Divisions.	Hoblies or Subdivisions.	Dasums or Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Ruined.	Stations of Reference. ⊙ Allatoor Hill.	⊙ Billwamale Hill.	⊙ Ponemale Hill.	⊙ Modulmale.	Remarks.
2			PALGHAUT DISTRICT—*cont.*						
			TENMALEPURAM—*cont.*						
	14		*Koonishairy Hobly.*						
		97	Koonishairy		N. 73½ E. 5, 0; and from Waumulay ⊙ N. 86½ W. 3, 4			......	Pauracolum Agraram.
		98	Yerramaoor		N. 50½ E. 3, 4; and from Koonishairy, No. 97, N. 71½ W. 2, 2¼ ...			... ...	Principal part of Village.
	15		*Oyacaud Hobly.*						
		99	Oyacaud		S. 77 W. 3, 4½ ...	......	N. 1½ E. 8, 7 ...	N. 57¼ E. 8, 1½ ...	Agraram.
		100	Conenchairy		S. 64¼ W. 3, 2; and from Wurrakunchairy, No. 92		... ...	N. 16½ E. 0, 7¾ ...	Principal part of Village.
		101	Purwachairy		S. 76½ W. 5, 0½	Ditto	... ...	N. 57½ W. 2, 0 ...	Ditto.
		102	Cunnumpurra		S. 81 W. 5, 3	Ditto	... ...	N. 55 W. 2, 4 ...	Ditto.
		103	Poodncode		N. 89½ E. 5, 4 ...	......	N. 10¼ W. 9, 6½ ...	N. 43½ E. 7, 0¾ ...	Agraram.
		104	Reshynardamungalum		N. 84½ E. 4, 6; and from Wurrakunchairy, No. 92		... ...	N. 40 W. 2, 3½ ...	Pagoda and Agraram.
		105	Munjapurray		S. 89½ W. 4, 2;	Ditto	... ...	N. 23½ W. 2, 4¾ ...	Center of Village.
		106	Cananoorpautola		N. 71½ W. 6, 0; and from Pooducode, No. 103		... ...	N. 11½ W. 1, 6 ...	Ditto.
	16		*Kolilmanom Hobly.*				⊙ Vullycodemale.		
		107	Kolilmanom		......	S. 83½ E. 9, 5	S. 1 W. 6, 4¼ ...	......	Cutcherry and Center of Village.
		108	Kuttanoor		......	S. 86 E. 7, 2½ ...	S. 22 W. 6, 3¾ ...	......	Pagoda.
	17		*Kauvuchiry Hobly.*						
		109	Kauvuchairy		N. 38 W. 2, 5; from Pooducode, No. 103, N. 62½ E. 4, 0¾			N. 50¾ E. 11, 3½ ...	Pagoda.
		110	Cautuchairy		N. 57 E. 1, 6½; and from Kauvuchairy, No. 109			S. 70 E. 3, 2½ ...	Center of Perincolum Agraram.
		111	Pavillyapooram		N. 6 E. 2, 5¼	Ditto.	... ...	N. 73 E. 0, 7½ ...	Principal part of Village.
		112	Tennalaupooram		N. 76 W. 3, 0¼; and from Wurrakkunchary, No. 92			N. 5 E. 3, 0¾ ...	Agraram and Pagoda.
	18		*Shoolanoor Hobly.*				⊙ Yeddamale Rock.	⊙ Vullycode Hill.	
		113	Shoolanoor		......	S. 45 E. 3, 0¾ ...	S. 7½ E. 6, 6 ...	S. 45 W. 10, 6 ...	Cullum or Granary.
		114	Kielney		N. 57¼ W. 3, 7¼; and from Oyacaud, No. 99 ...		......	N. 5 E. 2, 7½ ...	Principal part of Village.

Memoir of the Survey of the Palghaut comprising the Wuddamalepooram and Tenmalepuram Tallooks of South Malabar—continued.

Tallooks or Divisions.	Hobbles or Subdivisions.	Dasums or Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Ruined.	Stations of Reference. ⊙ Allatoor Hill.	⊙ Billwamale Hill.	⊙ Yeddamale Rock.	⊙ Vullycode Hill.	Remarks
2			PALGHAUT DISTRICT—*cont.*						
			TENMALEPURAM—*cont.*						
	18		*Sheolanoor Hobly*—*cont.*						
		115	Paudoor		N. 64 W. 4, 7; and from Oyacand, No. 99 ...		......	N. $15\frac{1}{3}$ W. 3, $0\frac{1}{2}$ ...	Agraram and Pagoda.
		116	Attipetta		N. $48\frac{1}{2}$ W. 4, $3\frac{1}{2}$; and from Paudoor, No. 115 ...		......	N. 53 E. 1, 3 ...	Principal part of Village.
								⊙ Perincoon Hill.	
		117	Turcoor		......	S. $26\frac{2}{3}$ E. 5, $0\frac{1}{2}$ ...	......	S. $84\frac{1}{2}$ W. 8, 3 ...	Principal part of Village.
		118	Pulimmalarode		......	S. $16\frac{1}{2}$ E. 3, $6\frac{1}{2}$ ...	S. $2\frac{1}{2}$ W. 8, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ...	W. 9, $3\frac{1}{2}$	Cullum or Granary.
		119	Tolencor		......	S. 76 E. 4, 2 ...	S. 27 E. 6, 2 ...	......	Principal part of Village.
		120	Peringotcoarchy		......	N. 71 E. 3, 4 ...	S. 31 E. 3, $7\frac{1}{2}$ ...	......	A small Pagoda.
	19		*Wuddakombarrah or Wuddavanoor Hobly.*		Coomblacody Peak.	Poolymulla Hill.			
		121	Wuddavanoor		N. $19\frac{1}{3}$ W. 7, 2 ..	N. $12\frac{2}{3}$ E. 5, 7 ...	......	......	Principal part of Village.
		122	Colungode		N. $17\frac{1}{2}$ W. 5, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ...	N. 27 E. 4, 4 ...	......	......	Fort in ruins.
		123	Poodoogramum		N. $22\frac{1}{2}$ W. 6, 0 ...	N. 17 E. 4, 5 ...	......	......	Pagoda by river.
		124	Aniampellum		N. 26 W. 6, 3 ...	N. $10\frac{2}{3}$ E. 4, 6 ...	......	......	Pagoda.
		125	Pyaloor		N. 37 W. 4, 7 ...	N. 14 E. 3, 0 ...	......	......	Ditto.
	20		*Punnacatoor Hobly.*						
		126	Punnacatoor		N. 49 W. 5, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ...	N. 7 W. 2, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ...	......	......	Agraram.
	21		*Teckoombkara Hobly.*						
		127	Colungode		N. 22 W. 5, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ...	N. 23 E. 4, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ...	......	......	Agraram.
		128	Vuttacaud		......	N. $2\frac{1}{2}$ W. 4, $0\frac{1}{2}$; and from Colungode, No. 112		N. 89 E. 2, $1\frac{3}{4}$ ...	Principal part of Village.
		129	Yellavenahairy		......	N. $33\frac{1}{2}$ W. 3, $5\frac{1}{2}$ ...	S. 77 E. 7, 6 ...	......	Ditto.
		130	Pyaloor		N. $41\frac{1}{2}$ W. 4, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ...	N. $11\frac{1}{2}$ E. 2, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ...	......	......	Pagoda.

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Memoir of the Survey of the Palghaut comprising Wuddamalepooram and Tenmalepooram Tallooks of South Malabar—continued.

Tallooks or Divisions.	Hoblies or Subdivisions.	Dasams or Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Ruined.	Stations of Reference.				Remarks.
					⊙ Coomblacody Peak.	⊙ Poolymulla Hill.	⊙ Allatoor Hill.	⊙ Ponmullay.	
			PALGHAUT DISTRICT—*cont.*						
2			TENMALEPURAM—*cont.*						
	22		*Vuddakayturra Hobly.*						
		131	Vuddakayturra		......	N. 53 W. 8, 1½ ...	S. 79 E. 2, 6 ...	N. 35 E. 11, 0⅓ ...	Pagoda East of Agraram.
		132	Theekayturra		S. 48 E. 1, 5; and from Vuddakaturray, No. 131		... ...	S. 68 W. 1, 4¾ ...	Principal part of Village.
					⊙ Allatoor Hill.	⊙ Yeddamale Rock.	⊙ Vullycodemale.	⊙ Waumale.	
		133	Chalamungalum		S. 65 E. 3, 1; and from Vuddakaturray, No. 131		... ...	S. 7 E. 0, 7	Principal part of Village.
		134	Chitlanchairy		S. 36 E. 2, 1½ ...	......	......	S. 67½ W. 7, 4¾ ...	Pagoda.
		135	Pudyangum		N. 58½ E. 2, 3 ...	......	......	W. 6, 4	Principal part of Village.
		136	Puilladu		N. 66½ E. 2, 3¾; and from Vuddakayturra, No. 131		... ...	N. 17 W. 1, 4½ ...	Tripaloor Pagoda.
		137	Yerrumaoor		In common with that of No. 98		... ...	... ...	Center of Village.
	23		*Muncurray Hobly.*		⊙ Billwamale.			⊙ Perincoon Hill.	
		138	Kottay		N. 60 E. 5, 5¾ ...	S. 66 E. 4, 0¼ ...	S. 61 W. 5, 3½ ...	......	Remarkable Chultrum.
		139	Parat[illegible]ully		N. 80 E. 5, 5 ...	S. 50⅓ E. 5, 5 ...	......	......	Principal part of Village.
		140	Benn[illegible]oor		N. 75½ E. 5, 4 ...	S. 53 E. 5, 1 ...	S. 47 W. 5, 7½ ...	......	Ditto.
		141	Pool[illegible]ully		N. 73 E. 4, 5 ...	S. 45¼ E. 4, 4 ...	......	......	Small Pagoda on Road.
		142	Vurr[illegible]uy		N. 76 E. 6, 7½ ...	S. 63 E. 6, 1½ ...	S. 39 W. 4, 6 ...	......	Iyapencan Agraram and Pagoda.
		143	Maun[illegible]ory		N. 85 E. 7, 7 ...	S. 60½ E. 7, 4½ ...	S. 21¾ W. 5, 0¼ ...	......	Agraram.
		144	Mun[illegible]rray		N. 54 E. 4, 6 ...	S. 56½ E. 3, 0¾ ...	S. 65½ W. 6, 3½ ...	N. 46½ W. 9, 3 ...	N.W. Angle, South of Fort Bazars on Road N. 27 W. 0, 2.
		145	Chenn[illegible]okah		N. 59 E. 5, 1½; and from Muncurray N.W. angle, No. 144			S. 79 E. 0, 5 ...	Pagoda by River.
		146	Maun[illegible]shy		N. 52½ E. 6, 1 ...	S. 77¾ E. 3, 5½ ...	......	......	Principal part of Village.
		147	Kunnoo[illegible]arom		......	S. 80½ E. 2, 5; and from Muncurray, No. 144 ...		N. 2 E. 1, 2½ ...	Ditto.
		148	Culloor		......	N. 79½ E. 3, 0	Ditto ...	N. 9½ E. 2, 3 ...	Pagoda.
		149	Tainoor		......	E. 5, 2½	Ditto ...	N. 58 E. 8, 1½ ...	Principal part of Village.
		150	Poollyuely		N. 87 E. 6, 2 ...	S. 50½ E. 6, 4 ...	......	......	Agraram.

NOTE.—Those Villages, whose situations are not registered in the Agatiturra, Kavulpad and Kongaad Hoblies, have not been surveyed, being to the North of the Ponany River.

(Signed) B. S. WARD, Lieut.,
Assistant Surveyor-General's Department.

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